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*Make Your
Home More
Beautiful
and Your Farm
or Garden
More
Fruitful*

MILTON NURSERY Co.
MILTON, OREGON

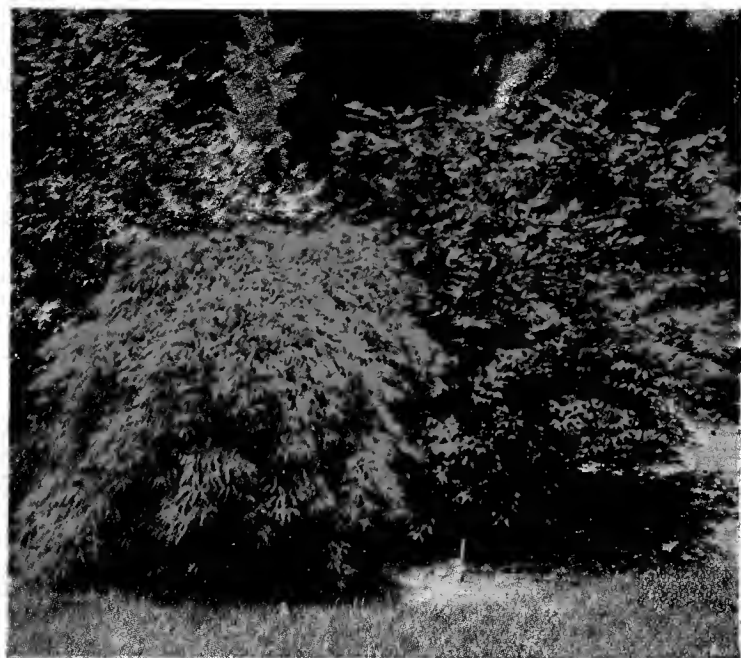


Japanese Flowering Cherry.

Your HOME is your great source of health and happiness. To this end, Home Owners are giving more thought to the selection and planting of good shrubs, trees of bright colored bloom and foliage, and the cheerful evergreen.

Flowering Cherry

The Japanese Flowering Cherry is a strikingly attractive tree, first in spring with its mass of pink blooms, then later in summer with its glossy green leaves presenting an appearance equal to the finest shade trees we have. In fall the leaves turn to brilliant scarlet and crimson, often strongly tinted with brown, making a blaze of color. For varieties, see pages 12-13.



Japanese Red-Leaved Maple.



Paul's Scarlet Thorn.



Prunus Bliriana.

Since 1878 Growing Fine Ornamentals and Fruit Trees

In the year 1878, A. Miller, a comparatively newcomer to the Walla Walla Valley, acting on his foresight and faith in the Pacific Northwest, and urged on by his love for growing things, started a small nursery at Milton, in Umatilla County, Oregon. Modest at first, but favored by climate, soil, and a demand for fruit trees in this new country, as well as backed by initiative and honesty of product, the small beginnings rapidly grew into larger proportions necessitating in a few years, the help of the oldest son, S. A. Miller, who in 1896 took the active management. Under this combined effort the business rapidly increased, requiring the purchase of more land and equipment. This continued growth called for the additional assistance of two other sons, G. W. Miller and C. B. Miller. Up to the year 1908 the business had been conducted under the name of A. Miller & Sons, at which time to better manage and control their affairs, the Milton Nursery Company was incorporated. The land which had been acquired during the years, at the present time consists of three hundred and twenty-five acres, perfectly adapted to the production of quality nursery stock. We believe this gives us the well-earned distinction of being the largest and one of the oldest nurseries operating in the Pacific Northwest. The fact that the personnel of the company has always remained intact until the decease of the founder, A. Miller, in 1925, at the ripe age of ninety-five years and six months, and Mr. S. A. Miller in 1932, has made possible the perpetuation of the principles of honesty of product and fair treatment of patrons upon which the business was founded. Under the experienced management of the two remaining sons and C. D. Hobbs, an associate since 1904, the business continues along the same lines as before with a steady effort to better the product wherever possible. With this historical background, patrons of the company may be assured of continued satisfactory product and treatment, and new customers may feel secure in entrusting their orders to us.

For the patronage of the now nearly three-score years, we are grateful and we hope to merit the confidence of our many friends for the years yet to come.

How to Order and Other Helpful Information

We begin shipping in the fall about October 20th, continuing until freezing weather, and usually in spring from March 1st into the middle of April.

Orders sent in by mail should be written plainly, giving post office, county and state, with specific shipping instructions. Be sure to sign your name. The absence of any of these requirements may mean delay and a possible loss.

Descriptions in this catalog of the various kinds of fruits, etc., are in the main correct, but altitude, soil and climatic conditions, moisture and cultivation influence quality, color, size and season to a marked degree, so much so that customers may doubt the genuineness of certain varieties of fruit. Before condemning anything as untrue to name or inferior, always allow the foregoing to have proper weight.

Warranty or Guarantee: We take great care to have our nursery stock true to name, cutting all our scions and buds from bearing trees under our personal supervision. Most of the failures with trees and shrubs are due to causes entirely beyond our control, such as unfavorable weather and soil conditions, too deep or too shallow planting, lack of moisture, etc., which renders it impossible for us to guarantee success and although we take all possible care to supply only such stock as will, under proper conditions, produce satisfactory results, **we give no warranty**, expressed or implied, as to Life, Description, Quality, Productiveness or any other matter of any Nursery Stock, Seeds, Plants or Bulbs we sell. It is mutually agreed that our total

liability for any errors should stock prove untrue to name as labeled, shall be limited, upon satisfactory proof, to our replacing free or refunding the purchase price.

It must be plain to everyone who gives the matter the slightest thought that it is entirely to our best interests to send out only such nursery stock as will not only grow, but prove true to name and description and entirely satisfactory to our customers, and any fair and consistent complaint, should there be any, will have our sympathetic attention.

Labels are attached to all trees and shrubs and secure packing assures delivery in good condition. However, if there is any apparent damage, call this to the attention of the railroad agent, have notation made on shipping bill and notify us immediately. If you discover any errors please report them promptly and give us a chance to correct them.

Substitution. We reserve the right, in case we are out of a variety, to substitute another one of equal merit when it can be done (always labeling each substitution with correct name) unless party ordering says "no substitution" in which case we will fill order as completely as we can, and refund balance of remittance.

Terms. All orders must be paid in full before shipment. We pay transportation charges to any point in the Pacific Northwest (Evergreens and Evergreen Shrubs balled and wrapped in burlap excepted), and one-half the transportation cost to all other points in the United States.

MILTON NURSERY COMPANY, Inc.

MILTON, OREGON



Evergreens

The coniferous Evergreens are indispensable in all ornamental plantings. They impart a finish to the landscape whether planted as single specimens on the lawn, or grouped together in mass, or for foundation plantings. The various uses give a living effect in summer and winter.

Our "Transplanting Instructions" leaflet, sent out with orders, will give detailed directions for planting Evergreens successfully and should be read and followed carefully.

ARBOR-VITAE (Thuya)

American Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae (*T. pyramidalis occidentalis*). A compact, narrow columnar form; flat-leaved, dark green foliage. Very attractive and popular variety for accent features, in group or base plantings. Always hardy. 15 to 20 feet at maturity.

Berckman's Dwarf Golden Arbor-Vitae (*T. aurea nana orientalis*). A gem of the dwarf evergreens; compact, roundish shape, slightly pointed at top; warm golden yellow foliage. Excellent for use in formal gardens and edgings. 3 to 5 feet at maturity.

Bonita Oriental Arbor-Vitae (*T. occidentalis Bonita*). A broad, cone-shaped arbor-vitae of medium dwarf, compact form with delicate, soft, fern-leaved foliage, retaining its rich dark green color throughout the year. 4 to 5 feet at maturity.

Daly nana Arbor-Vitae (*T. orientalis Daly nana*). Similar in habit to Berckman's Dwarf Golden with slightly taller growth, and bright green foliage. Very desirable evergreen of intermediate height. 4 to 5 feet at maturity.

Golden Column Arbor-Vitae (*T. orientalis Beverlyensis*). Tall and stately upright, columnar form with prominent loosely spaced branches and rich golden yellow foliage, lending a most pleasing accent effect. 15 to 20 feet at maturity.

Rosenthal Arbor-Vitae (*T. occidentalis Rosenthali*). Dense, rugged, columnar form; rich dark green foliage. Slow growing, hardy. 6 to 8 feet at maturity.

Woodward's Globe Arbor-Vitae (*T. globosa occidentalis Woodwardi*). A dwarf evergreen, with compact round or globe-shaped form; deep dark green, flat-leaved foliage. Hardy. 3 to 4 feet diameter, globe at maturity.

THE FIR (Abies)

White Fir (*A. concolor*). One of the most beautiful and hardiest of our native Firs, with colorings of dark green-blue. Symmetrical pyramidal specimens. 40 to 50 feet at maturity.

THE HEMLOCKS (Tsuga)

Canadian Hemlock (*T. canadensis*). A desirable evergreen tree, very graceful and adaptable. Has spreading horizontal branches, slightly drooping at the tips, and flat soft foliage of a rich dark green color. Useful for background, sheared hedges or single specimens. 40 to 50 feet.



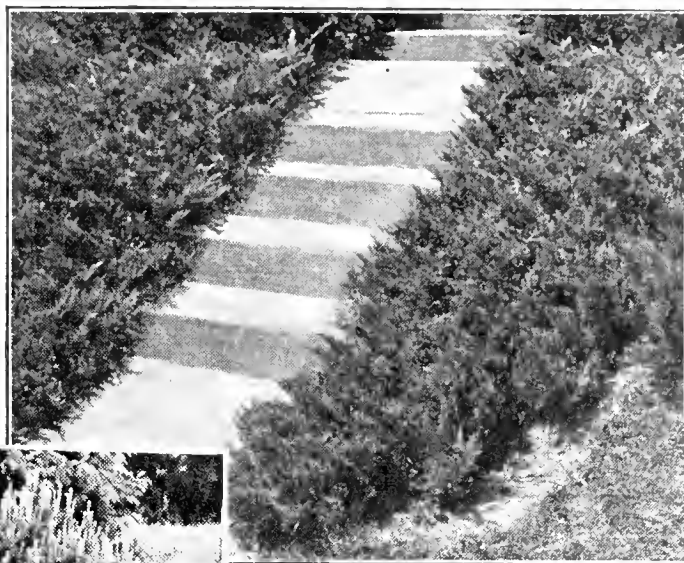
Pfitzer's Juniper.

THE JUNIPERS (*Juniperus*)

Colorado Silver Juniper (*J. scopulorum*). A refined variety with compact, columnar to conical upright growth, retaining its attractive light blue-green during hot summer and is extremely hardy. 15 to 20 feet at maturity.

Columnar Chinese Juniper (*J. chinensis columnaris*). A variety forming a narrow column, with attractive bluish gray-green foliage. One of the best pyramidal form Junipers. 12 to 15 feet at maturity.

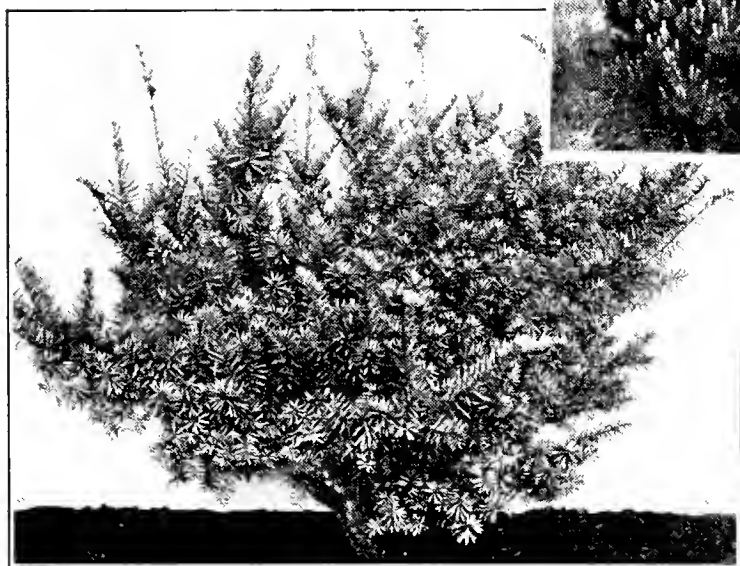
Irish Juniper (*J. communis hibernica*). A tall, slender, compact and formal evergreen with gray-green foliage. Suitable for columnar effect as single specimens or in groups. 10 to 15 feet at maturity.



Tamariscifolia Juniper.



Mugho Pine.



Taxus Cuspidata.

Pfitzer's Chinese Juniper (*J. chinensis Pfitzeriana*). Wide, spreading, bushy habit; gray-green foliage with feathery appearance. A most adaptable and highly recommended, hardy variety. 4 to 6 feet at maturity.

Red Cedar (*J. virginiana*). Upright growth with dark bluish green foliage. May be sheared to any form desired. Hardy. 20 to 30 feet at maturity.



Savin Juniper.

Savin Juniper (*J. sabina*). A half-erect or partly spreading, fanlike shape with rich, unchanging dark green foliage. Useful for rock gardens or foreground group plantings. 3 to 5 feet at maturity.

Scott Red Cedar (*J. Schottii*). Has a fresh yellowish green colored foliage; formal upright growth with unique individuality. 10 to 15 feet at maturity.

Silver Red Cedar (*J. virginiana glauca*). This well-known variety continues to gain favor due to its unusual silver-blue foliage, always reflecting a most beautiful appearance. 15 to 20 feet at maturity.

Spiny Greek Juniper (*J. excelsa stricta*). Dwarf, compact, pyramidal or conical form, with bright blue-green foliage. Very useful for formal effects. 4 to 6 feet at maturity.

Tamarix Savin Juniper (*J. Sabina tamariscifolia*). One of the most beautiful trailing forms of Savin, with blue-green, feathery foliage, forming a dense velvety carpet. Unexcelled for rock gardens, slopes or banks. 12 to 18 inches high. 3- to 4-foot spread at maturity.

Trailing Chinese Juniper (*J. chinensis procumbens*). The low and spreading branches, with blue-green foliage fairly hug the ground. 6 to 8 feet high. 3- to 4-foot spread at maturity.

Waukegan Juniper (*J. Douglasi*). Long branches, trailing along the ground forming a compact mat or covering of steel blue, turning to purple color in winter. Splendid for slopes, terraces or among rock gardens. 6 to 8 inches high. 3- to 4-foot spread at maturity.

THE PINES (*Pinus*)

Austrian Pine (*P. nigra*). A stately pine. Vigorous and rapid grower; long, rich green needles. Hardy. 30 to 50 feet at maturity.

Mugho Pine (*P. montana mughus*). The only dwarf pine. It has rich green foliage and is especially adapted for rock gardens and foundation planting. 3 to 4 feet at maturity.

Scotch Pine (*P. sylvestris*). Of rapid growth, great hardiness, and adaptable to most all soils, rendering it a great favorite. Planted in cool, well-drained, gravelly subsoil, it forms a handsome tree.

THE RETINOSPORA or FALSE CYPRESS

(*Chamaecyparis*)

Nootka Sound Cypress (*C. nootkatensis glauca*). A choice broadly pyramidal evergreen with glaucous green or slate-blue leaves and spreading, curved branches, drooping at tips. The hardiest and most dependable cypress. 6 to 9 feet at maturity.

Thread Cypress (*C. pisifera filifera*). Has long stringy drooping branches but forms well-shaped compact broad pyramid of good green shade. Even without care remains in good condition indefinitely. Good spot plant.

SPRUCE (*Picea*)

Colorado Spruce (*P. pungens*). Origin of the famous Blue Spruce. Vigorous and hardy, making fine, broad based, sharply defined pyramidal specimens. Propagated from seed and varies in colors from green to blue. 30 to 40 feet at maturity.

Koster's Blue Spruce (*P. pungens glauca Kosteri*). This is the deepest and richest blue colored of the spruces; compact, symmetrical, upright form. This is the "Peer of Evergreens," with outstanding refinement as specimens on the lawn. 30 to 40 feet at maturity.

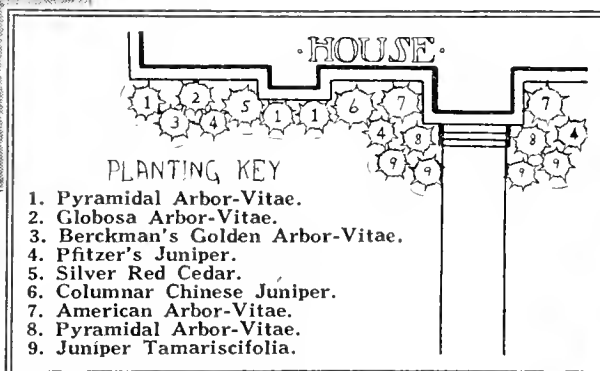
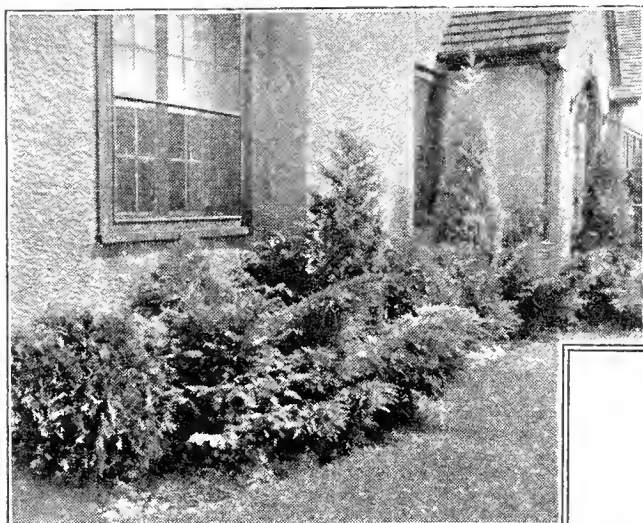
Norway Spruce (*P. excelsa*). Sharp pointed needles, green in color. Used extensively for backgrounds or windbreaks. Rapid growing and hardy. 30 to 40 feet at maturity.



Koster's Blue Spruce.

THE YEWS (*Taxus japonica*)

The rich appearance of the Yews makes them distinct from all other types of evergreens. The heavy, short, flat needles maintain a rich dark green, almost black color throughout the year. They thrive in any location, shade or sun, moist or dry soils, extreme heat or cold. May be sheared to any desired shape.



Dwarf Japanese Yew (*T. cuspidata brevifolia*). Dense and bushy, dwarf habit with dark green foliage. One of the aristocrats for the rock garden. 2 to 3 feet at maturity.

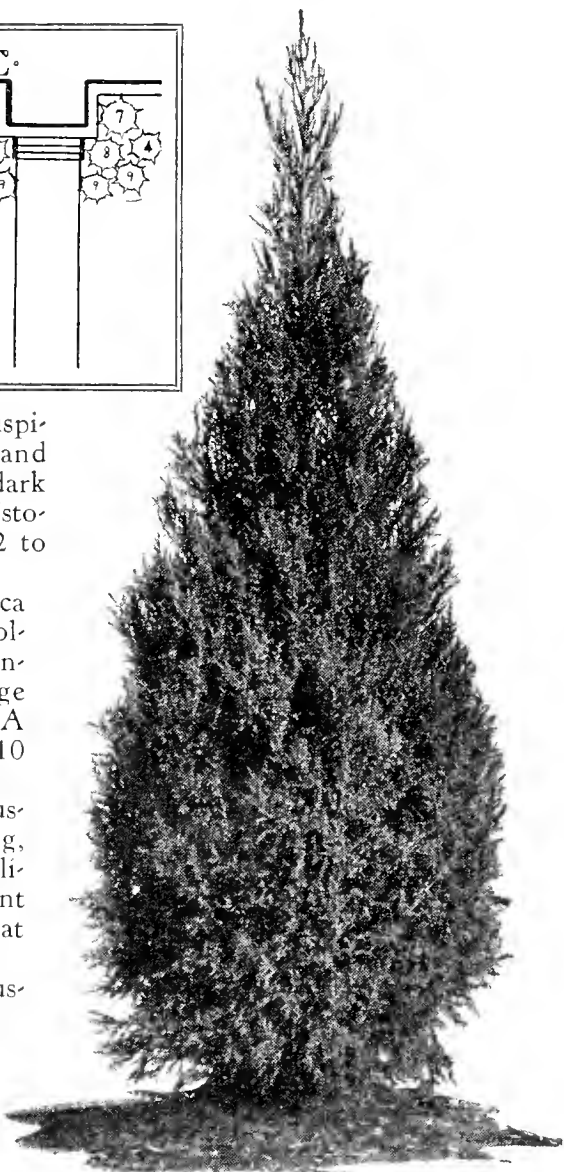
Hicks' Japanese Yew (*T. medica Hicksi*). Distinctly true columnar form with branches entirely erect in habit. Foliage exceptionally dark green. A splendid formal plant. 8 to 10 feet at maturity.

Spreading Japanese Yew (*T. cuspidata*). Gracefully spreading, bushy growth, dark green foliage, often having brilliant crimson berries. 6 to 8 feet at maturity.

Upright Japanese Yew (*T. cuspidata capitata*). This variety has an upright or pyramidal form with slightly open growth, with the typical dark green foliage of the Yews. 8 to 10 feet at maturity.



Norway Spruce.



Scopulorum Juniper.

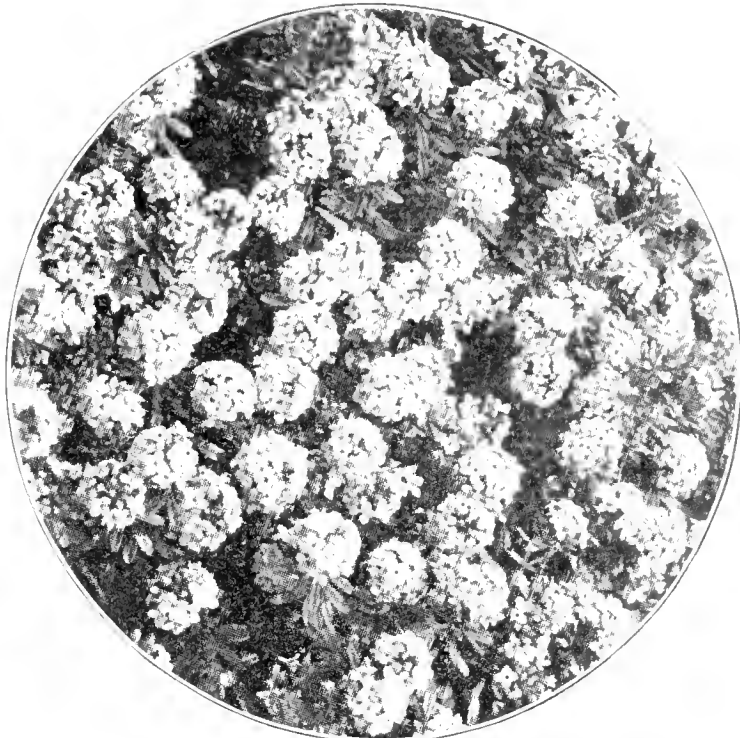
Evergreen Shrubs

Boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*). A slow growing evergreen with small glossy dark green foliage. Usually is sheared in very compact globe or cone-shaped form. Very ornamental and formal.

Cotoneaster Francheti. A half-evergreen variety of upright gracefully drooping branches; with gray-green foliage, pinkish flowers followed by orange-red berries in autumn.

Cotoneaster horizontalis. This half-evergreen shrub, with flat spraylike branches makes ideal cover for rocks or banks, especially when the deep glossy green leaves are bejewelled with scarlet berries. 10 to 15 inches high and 3- to 4-foot spread at maturity.

Daphne Cneorum (Rose Daphne, Garland Flower). One of the most popular plants for rock garden or edging borders. Dwarf, trailing habit, with dark glossy green foliage; evergreen except in severe cold climate. Small, round clover-like, rose-pink blossoms of spicy Carnation fragrance, borne in clusters during May and June, and again in the fall. 2- to 3-foot spread. 8 to 16 inches in height at maturity.



Daphne Cneorum.



Cotoneaster Horizontalis.

Firethorn (*Pyraecantha Lalandi*). Almost evergreen, allied to Thorn and Cotoneaster; small shiny leaves, clusters of bright orange-red berries in fall. May be trimmed to bush or columnar forms.

Oregon Grape (*Mahonia aquifolia*). A beautiful evergreen shrub of medium height, with shiny dark green, holly-like foliage; bright yellow flowers in May followed by blue berries.



Boxwood.

Keeping Evergreens Healthy

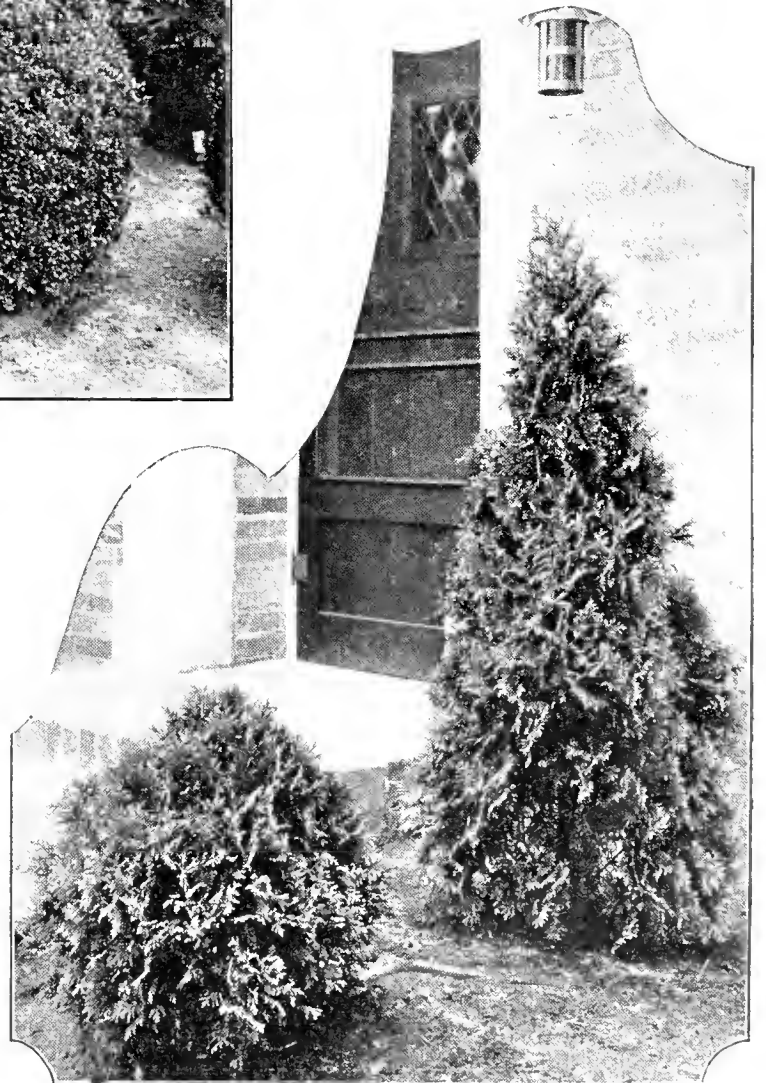
With the advent of hot dry summer weather, evergreens should be given plenty of water and carefully guarded against red spider attack. This pest is a very small mite, barely visible. If allowed to become numerous on evergreens, that mite will through its habit of sucking sap from the foliage, cause them to lose their characteristic colors and assume a "rusty" appearance. Red spider can be readily controlled by the employment of one of the following methods:

1. Syringe the foliage with water under pressure from garden hose or power sprayer, taking particular pains to secure a forceful spray applied from underneath the foliage.

2. Spraying with a glue spray consisting of one-half pound of cheap grade of ground bone glue in five gallons of water. (Dissolve the glue first in a small amount of boiling water).

3. Dust with sulphur liberally on a warm day, using a superfine commercial brand of dusting sulphur.

Follow directions. If used as recommended no injury will result from any of these treatments. **Avoid spraying an evergreen in the middle of the day as water alone will sometimes result in injury by scalding at such times especially if the sun is hot.**



Globosa and Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae.

Choice Hardy

Homes of charm are homes well planted out-of-doors. Clematis and Wisteria on the trellises; Philade'phus, Weigela, Honeysuckle and Forsythia along the foundation with Barberry in groups in front and Hydrangea Arborescens at the porch corner.



ALMOND, Double Flowering (Prunus glandulosa)

These well known bushy shrubs never fail to produce in early spring, before the leaves appear, a profusion of small, very double, pink or white, rose-like flowers that are closely set along the branches. 3 to 5 feet at maturity. Choice of pink or white.

ALTHEA, Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus syriacus)

A free-flowering, tree-like shrub blooming in August and September after the other shrubs are through. Flowers similar to the Hollyhock and are very showy. 6 to 10 feet at maturity. Choice of Double Red, Double Rose, Double Purple, and Double White.

Variegated Leaved. This variety of the Altheas has foliage broadly blotched and banded with cream and silver. Double pink blossoms.

ARONIA

Chokeberry (*A. arbutifolia*). Most decorative red-berried shrub, preferring a moist location.

BARBERRY. See page 11.

BEAUTY BUSH

(Kolkwitzia amabilis)

This new shrub is all that the name implies, its graceful, arching branches, covered in May and June with bell-shaped flowers of a pleasing shade of pink, makes it a very desirable addition to foundation or informal plantings, and worthy of liberal use. Hardy. 4 to 6 feet at maturity.

BUTTERFLY BUSH, Summer Lilac

(Buddleia)

An attractive shrub of spreading pendulous habit of growth; the branches tipped with long spikes of charming, lilac-purple blossoms, pleasingly lilac perfumed. Usually dies down to the ground in winter, and all stocks should be cut off in the spring when new growth soon attains its original height and blooms from June to October. 4 to 6 feet at maturity.

CALYCANTHUS

Floridus, Sweet Scented Shrub. A long time favorite for the garden, the wood and flowers having a rare pineapple fragrance, especially when crushed. Chocolate-colored blossoms and dark green foliage. 6 to 8 feet at maturity.

CHINESE AZALEA (*Azalea Mollis*)

A deciduous, hardy shrub of the Azalea family, blooming before the leaves appear in spring. Splendid bushy plants in mixture of yellow and orange shades.

DEUTZIA

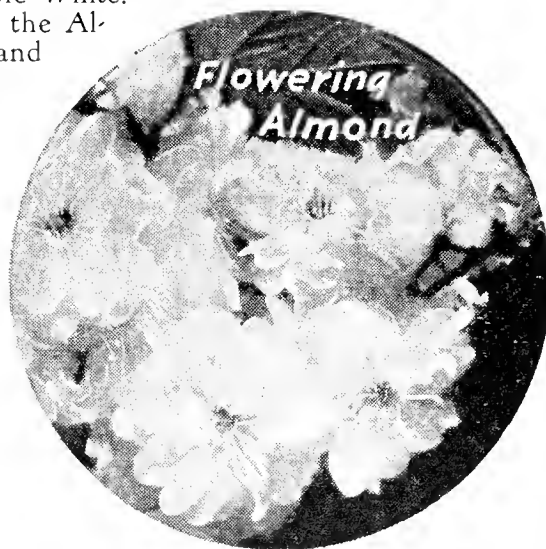
The various types of this very useful and decorative shrub, as described below in detail, differ mostly in height and habit, but bloom very much alike in dainty bell-shaped flowers, borne thickly along the graceful branches in June. All do well in shade or sun.

Crenata flore pleno. The flowers are double white but with one or more of the outer rows of petals tinged rosy pink. Blooms in late June. 6 to 7 feet at maturity.

Gracilis (Slender Deutzia). A graceful dwarf grower; dense, bushy, arching branches wreathed with pure white, Lily-of-the-Valley shaped blossoms in May. Valuable for low hedges, borders, or in front of taller shrubs. 2 to 4 feet at maturity.

Lemoinei. Very similar in type and habit to the Gracilis but flowers are larger and shrub taller in growth. 3 to 5 feet at maturity.

Pride of Rochester. D deservedly popular, this husky variety produces masses of miniature bell-shaped blossoms in May which last several weeks. Blush color present sometimes turning to pink. 8 to 10 feet at maturity.



Flowering Shrubs

DOGWOOD (Cornus)

The Dogwood group is mainly valuable for the brilliancy of their bark and berries. The fruit, maturing in the fall, is not alone attractive to the human eye, but to the appetite of the birds as well. The shrub is well adapted to shade or planted in the open, and in damp or even wet places.

Alba sibirica (Coral Dogwood). Creamy white flowers in May or June.

Coral-red, upright branches laden with light blue flowers. 8 to 10 feet at maturity.

Florida (Flowering Dogwood). A "three season" tree. Spring brings large white flowers before the leaves; late summer has red berries to attract the birds; and fall the rich scarlet-colored foliage. One of the nicest tall growing varieties. 15 to 25 feet at maturity.

Florida rubra (Pink Flowering Dogwood). Considered the "aristocrat" among the Dogwood family. Its flowers vary from blush-pink to deep rose, making a lovely sight in May and June, and the fruit in September almost equal in beauty. 15 to 25 feet at maturity.

Stolonifera flaviramea (Golden Twig Dogwood). Golden yellow twigs and branches make a striking winter effect, contrasting in combination with red-barked Dogwoods. This variety sometimes catalogued as *Cornus Lutea*. 6 to 8 feet at maturity.

ELDER (Sambucus)

A display of the Elder is most effective when planted in mass. They do well in damp, shady places where few shrubs thrive. White flowers in June and July, followed by reddish purple berries in clusters.

American Golden Leaved Elder (*S. canadensis aurea*). Elegant golden yellow foliage, attractive for mass effects. 6 to 10 feet at maturity.

American Red Elder (*S. canadensis pubens*). White flowers, followed with scarlet berries, not edible. 8 to 10 feet at maturity.

EUONYMUS

Very attractive as a lawn specimen, with corky, curiously winged bark; red berry-like fruit and brilliant scarlet foliage in autumn. 6 to 8 feet at maturity.

European Burning Bush (*E. europaeus*). A large shrub or small tree, very conspicuous in autumn and winter when loaded with orange-colored berries hanging in clusters. 6 to 8 feet at maturity.

GOLDEN BELL (Forsythia)

Most varieties of the Forsythia are tall and spreading; all having equal distinction of lighting up the garden with masses of rich, golden yellow flowers early in the spring before the leaves appear. Hardy, and adapted to most all conditions.

Intermedia (Border Forsythia). This Forsythia has a compromised habit of growth between the *Suspensa* and *Viridissima* varieties, with its semi-upright, arching or spreading branches. 6 to 8 feet at maturity.

Intermedia Spectabilis (Showy Border Forsythia). Considered the best of the Forsythias, having larger and richer yellow blossoms, completely covering the wide spreading branches in early spring. 6 to 8 feet at maturity.

Suspensa Fortunei (Fortune Forsythia). The tallest and most upright growing of the *Suspensa* group of Forsythias, with rich colored foliage turning purple in autumn. 6 to 8 feet at maturity.

Viridissima (Green-Stem Forsythia). Most vigorous; has green bark and thick, dark green leaves. The bright yellow flowers are the last to appear in this family of commendable shrubs.

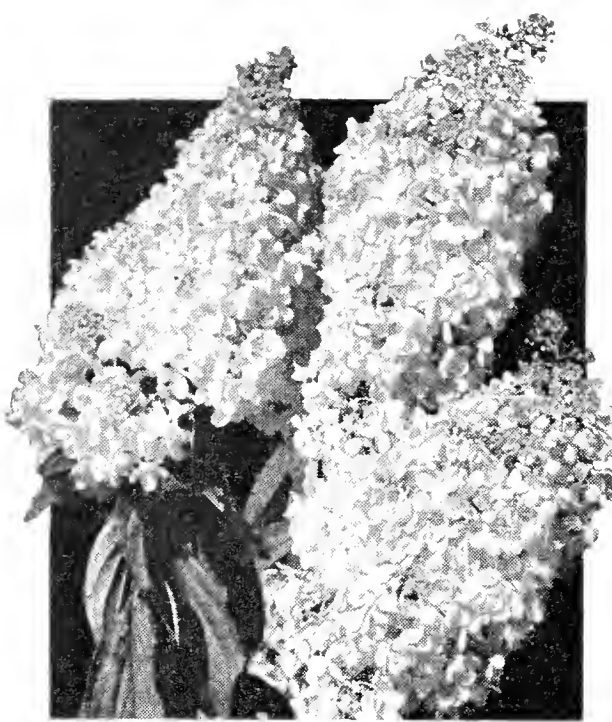
BUSH HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera)

Handsome shrubs that combine fragrance, dainty flowers in May and June, showy fall and winter fruits, and good foliage with hardiness. Grows in either sun or partial shade. Are invaluable for border or mass plantings, and as a sheared, flowering hedge, they make a charming effect. See hedge illustration, page 11.

Morrowi (Morrow or Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). A vigorous grower, round-topped, with lower branches spreading to ground, and one the best for hedging purposes; pure white flowers in May and June followed by brilliant red berries. 7 to 8 feet at maturity.



Deutzia Crenata.



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE—Continued.

Tatarica alba (White Tartarian Bush Honeysuckle). Strong, upright growth, bright green foliage, showy white flowers; in late summer produces rich orange and red berries, greatly enticing to birds. All Tartarian varieties are especially suitable for hedging. 7 to 10 feet at maturity.

Tatarica rosea (Pink Tartarian Bush Honeysuckle). Flowers are delicate shade of pink in color; habit of growth same as white varieties.

Tatarica rubra (Red Tartarian Bush Honeysuckle). Like the *Tatarica alba*, except blooms are light crimson.

HYDRANGEA

Arborescens grandiflora (Hills of Snow). Probably the best flowering shrub for shady positions or north side of buildings. It is a compact grower with large showy leaves and an abundance of double white blossoms following just after most of the other spring blooming flowers and continues into August. Has the appearance of a low growing snowball and is sometimes called the Snowball Hydrangea. When in doubt for a shady place, do not hesitate to select this wonderful shrub. 3 to 5 feet at maturity.

Quercifolia (Oak Leaf Hydrangea). The leaves of this unusual shrub resemble the oak leaf; dark green in the summer, turning to a richest red in autumn. Flowers are pinkish white, borne in upright clusters in June. Adapted to shady locations.

JETBEAD, White Kerria (*Rhodotypos Kerrioides*)

A very ornamental Japanese shrub, closely resembling *Kerria japonica*, with large, single, white flowers in May and June, and rich green foliage. 4 to 5 feet at maturity.

KERRIA (*Corchorus*)

Japonica (Single Kerria). Both leaves and stems are bright green. Borne upon the upright spreading branches are numerous single blossoms resembling the Buttercup flower and its glossy, golden yellow blooms. Flowers in June and again in September. 4 to 6 feet at maturity.

Japonica flore pleno (Globe Flower). Similar to the single variety in growth and flowering habit, except for its globe-shaped flowers resembling balls of gold.

LILAC (*Syringa*)

The Lilac is a well known hardy shrub and hardly needs describing; however, the newer grafted French named varieties have richer colored and more double blossoms of unusual fragrance. Very effective planted in mass. 5 to 8 feet at maturity.

Belle de Nancy. Large double, satiny rose.

Chas. Joly. Double, dwarf; violet and wine-purple.

Jacques Calot. Single, a rosy pink.

Ludwig Spaeth. Semi-double, purplish red.

Mad. Casimer Perier. Double, creamy white.

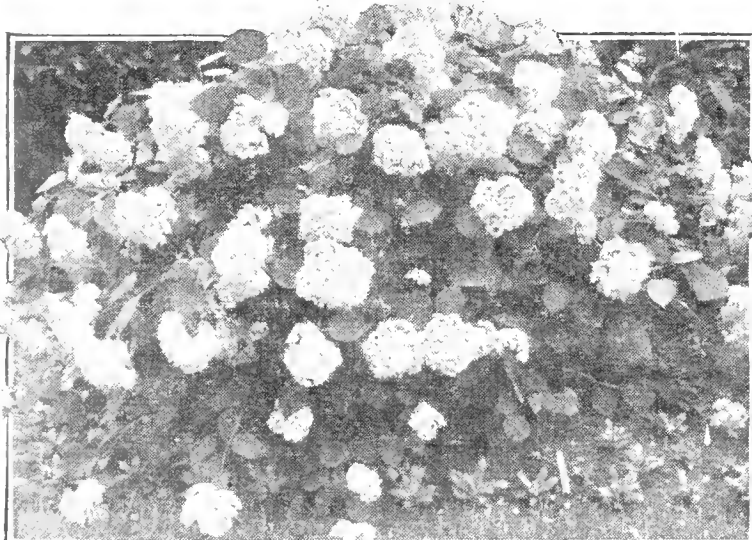
Pres. Grevy. Large double, blue.

Pres. Loubet. Double, purplish rose.

Persian Purple Lilac. A dwarf variety, with slender drooping branches, tipped with loose panicles of purple flowers. Suitable for grouping with other shrubs. Hardy. 3 to 5 feet at maturity.



Bush Honeysuckle.



Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora.

MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus*)

This well known shrub hardly needs describing. The upright massive growth, and waxy white flowers, with pleasing fragrance, commends it for liberal use. The flowers of some varieties are more double than others.

Coronarius (Sweet Mock Orange). Flowers most fragrant of the Mock Oranges, are creamy white and produced in May and June. 8 to 10 feet at maturity.

Lemoine. A hybrid with pure white, fragrant blossoms in June. Semi-dwarf habit of growth. 4 to 6 feet at maturity.

Virginal. A comparatively new variety, considered one of the finest Mock Oranges, with extra large, semi-double, pure white flowers, deliciously fragrant, continuing nearly throughout the season. 6 to 8 feet at maturity.

NINEBARK (*Physocarpus*)

A deciduous spirea-like shrub adapted to most all situations, doing well in shade or sunlight, having white flowers along the tall spreading branches; splendid for mass or background borders.

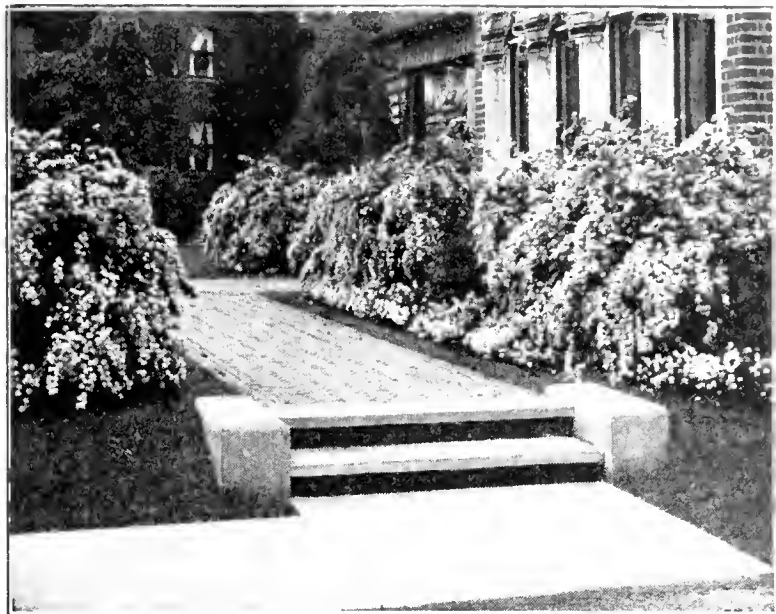
Opulifolius (Common Ninebark). Also known as *Spirea Opulifolia*. A strong growing upright shrub with clusters of flat, white flowers. Does well in moist shady places.

Opulifolius aureus (Golden Leaved Ninebark). Similar to the common Ninebark; has golden tinted foliage. White flowers in June. 8 to 10 feet at maturity.

Opulifolius nanus. A dwarf form of the *Opulifolius*, otherwise similar.

PRIVET (*Ligustrum*). (See Hedges, page 11).

PURPLE FRINGE, Smoke Tree. (See *Rhus Cotinus*).



Spirea Van Houtte.

QUINCE, Japan Flowering (*Cydonia Japonica*)

Very early in the spring, covered with dazzling scarlet flowers, followed by small, golden yellow, pear-shaped fruit with quince fragrance. The foliage is shiny, dark green. May be used for a sheared hedge. 4 to 5 feet at maturity.

SPIRAEA

This family of shrubs furnishes a variety of form, size, foliage and blossoms. All varieties are hardy and adapted to almost any location, always forming an important part in shrub beautification.

Anthony Waterer. This dwarf variety has showy clusters of crimson flowers in July, and if cut as they fade, will continue to bloom until frost. 2 to 3 feet at maturity.

Arguta (Garland Spirea). A semi-dwarf Spirea, with slender, upright growth, very small light green leaves and a mass of white flowers in May. 3 to 5 feet at maturity.

Froebeli. Red flowers and very similar to Anthony Waterer but slightly taller growing, with variations of bronze-green foliage. 3 to 4 feet at maturity.

Prunifolia (True Bridal Wreath). Blooms early in spring, even before *Spirea Van Houtte*, with clusters of button-like white flowers. Early in the fall the foliage turns beautiful tones of red and bronze. 6 feet at maturity.



French Lilac.

Thunbergi. One of the finest low-growing shrubs, with fine delicate foliage which is light yellowish green, changing to brilliant red and orange in autumn. Very desirable for low untrimmed hedges or group plantings. Does well in shade or open light. 2 to 3 feet at maturity.

Van Houtte. Indispensable in grouping of shrubbery where its graceful arching, slender branches and "maidenhair" foliage may be unpruned. A fountain of white in May. Splendid for untrimmed hedges, and may be planted in the shade. 4 to 6 feet at maturity.

SUMAC (*Rhus*)

Aromatic Sumac (*R. canadensis*). Low spreading shrub, with yellow flowers in spring and coral-red fruit. The fragrant, aromatic foliage turns brilliant orange and scarlet in autumn. 5 to 7 feet at maturity.

Cut-Leaved Sumac (*R. typhina laciniata*). Same as Stag-horn Sumac, except the leaves are finely cut. 20-25 feet at maturity.

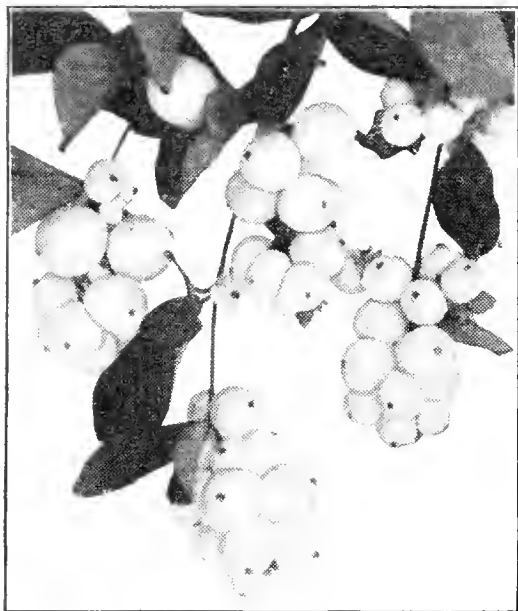
Purple Fringe, Smoketree (*R. cotinus*). A smoky mist of pale purple blossoms in July; brownish red and yellow tinted foliage in fall.

Smooth Sumac (*R. glabra*). Large native shrub with dense panicles of scarlet fruit and rich red and orange colored, smooth leaves in fall. 10 feet at maturity.

Staghorn Sumac (*R. typhina*). As the name implies, the growth is rugged and irregular, giving a very picturesque effect for heavy mass planting. 20 to 25 feet at maturity.



Spirea Anthony Waterer.



Snowberry.

VIBURNUMS

These are among the most popular ornamental shrubs, many assuming attractive autumn colors. Their brilliant fruits in autumn and winter afford refuge for birds.

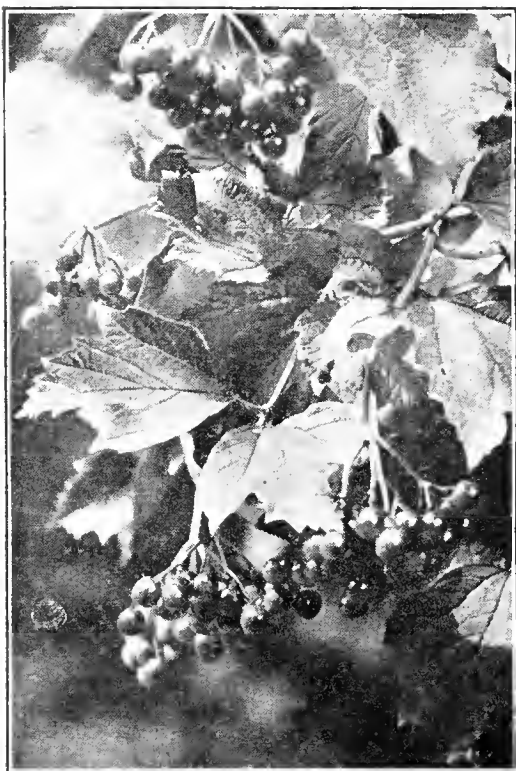
Arrow-Wood (*V. dentatum*). Of upright habit with dark green, lustrous foliage which changes to red and purple in autumn. Flowers are white, produced in broad, flat clusters in June, succeeded in autumn by dark blue fruits that are greatly admired and liked by birds. Will grow in shade and moist locations.

Common Snowball (*V. opulus sterile*). A large shrub producing large balls of snow-white flowers in May. 8 to 10 feet at maturity.

European Cranberry Bush (*V. opulus*). Upright spreading habit with dense green foliage. The single, flat, white flowers in May are succeeded with red cranberry-like berries that cling to the leafless branches all winter. 8 to 10 feet at maturity.

Fragrant Viburnum (*V. Carlesi*). This valuable recent introduction from Korea is a dwarf, compact shrub, bearing delicate pale pink blossoms, tinted with white, with clover-scented fragrance. 3 to 4 feet at maturity.

Wayfaring Tree (*V. lantana*). Robust growing, with large leaves that are silvery underneath. White flowers in May and June, red fruits that turn purple-black in autumn. 12 to 15 feet at maturity.



European Cranberry Bush.

SYMPHORICARPOS

Coralberry, Indian Currant (*S. vulgaris*). Slender, drooping branches; red flowers in summer, followed with a wealth of coral-red berries which hang on all winter. Does well in dry soil and partial shade. 3 to 6 feet at maturity.

Chenault Coralberry. Quite an improvement over the common Coralberry of which this is a hybrid. Always a neat appearing plant and strikingly handsome when the slender branches are laden with the bunches of coral-red fruits, which last for most of the winter.

Snowberry (*Racemosus*). Slender, medium-growing shrub, does well in any soil, under trees and in shady places. Rose-colored flowers in June, followed with milky white berries which last until winter. 3 to 4 feet at maturity.

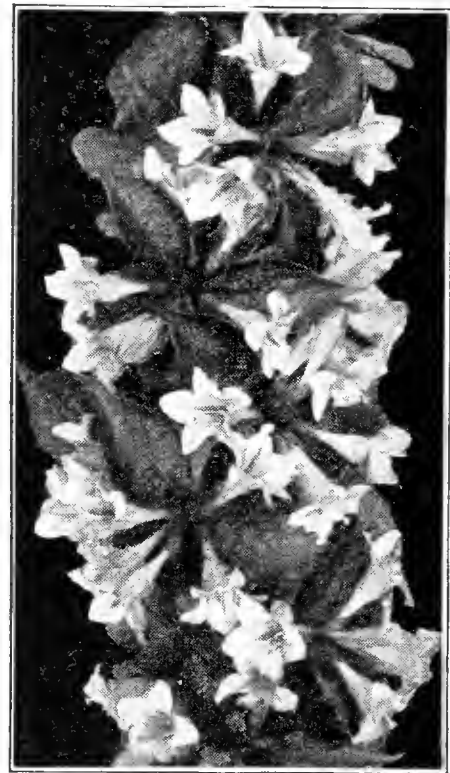
TAMARIX (Tamaricaceae)

A tall growing shrub, with fine feathery foliage; small usually pink blossoms during May before leaves appear. Does well in any soil, especially adapted for the seashore.

Africana. Reddish brown bark and slender spreading branches; pink blossoms in May. 8 to 12 feet at maturity.

Pentandra (*Hispidula Aestivalis*).

A superior variety, hardy, with a vigorous growth. Blooms in July, with numerous bright carmine-pink flowers. 8 to 10 feet at maturity.



Weigela Rosea.

WEIGELA (Diervilla)

These shrubs make a strong, upright, spreading growth. The flowers are wide trumpet-shaped, borne in clusters thickly along the branches. The different varieties are from white to red in colors. The flowers form on the old growth and the bushes should not be pruned before they bloom in spring.

Abel Carriere. One of the finest hybrid Weigelas. The rose-carmine flowers, with yellow spots in the throat, appear in June and July. 5 to 6 feet at maturity.

Candida. A fine white variety, flowering in June and throughout the summer. 5 to 6 feet at maturity.

Eva Rathke. One of the most attractive varieties of medium height, with graceful spreading habit; foliage bronze-green; flowers of brilliant crimson. 3 to 5 feet at maturity.

Floribunda. The crimson Weigela; its flowers large and showy, crowded at ends of short branchlets. 5 to 6 feet at maturity.

Rosea. A vigorous, dense, erect growth, covered with an abundance of large, rosy pink flowers. This is one of the most popular varieties. 5 to 6 feet at maturity.

WITCH-HAZEL (Hamamelis)

(*H. virginiana*). A tenacious common coarse bush, very attractive for its late autumn bloom.



The Privets Make Attractive, Serviceable Hedges, and the Cost is Surprisingly Reasonable.

Ornamental Hedges

BARBERRY (Berberis)

Japanese Barberry (*B. Thunbergi*). One of the most useful and ornamental shrubs either for hedging or general purposes. Bright green foliage in summer turning to brilliant autumn colors and shades in fall, and a handsome covering of scarlet berries that last into winter. Hardy, and thrives in shade or sunlight. 3 to 5 feet at maturity.

Red Leaf Barberry (*B. Thunbergi atropurpurea*). Very similar in growth and habit to the Japanese Barberry except the foliage is a rich bronze-red throughout the season, more pronounced when planted in open sunny places. Bright scarlet berries in fall. Hardy. 2 to 3 feet at maturity.

PRIVET (Ligustrum)

The Privet is one of the best known shrubs, both for hedges and ornamental planting on the lawn. They grow well in all soils, also adapted to sun or shade. All varieties have attractive, dark glossy green foliage. All hedges should be sheared two or three times during the season.



Bush Honeysuckle Hedge.
(See description, pages 7-8).

Amur Privet (*L. amurense*). Very hardy, semi-evergreen; tall, upright growth, resembling California Privet. 12 to 15 feet at maturity in natural growth.

English Privet (*L. vulgaris*). Gray-green bark and foliage, with dense growth; very commonly used for sheared hedges. 12 to 15 feet in natural growth.

Regel's Privet (*L. Regelianum*). A very hardy type, with strong growing, horizontally spreading, gracefully drooping branches, and large, shiny dark green leaves. Undoubtedly one of the most decorative varieties of the Privet family. 5 to 6 feet in natural growth.

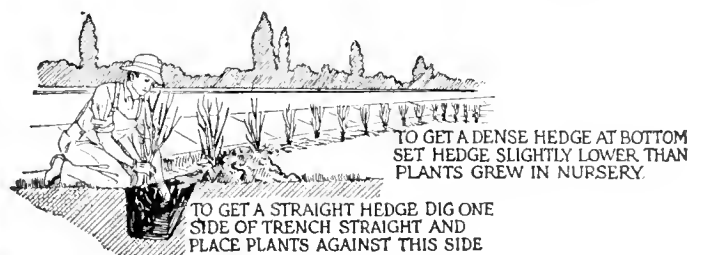
OTHER SUGGESTIONS FOR HEDGES

For driveways, property lines, formal edgings and screens, hedges are indispensable. They are useful and nothing is more beautiful than a well-kept hedge.



Barberry Thunbergi.

How to Plant a Neat Hedge



The hedge definitely sets apart the home grounds from their surroundings and gives that privacy which makes the home really ours. Then, too, a hedge is permanent, for after it is planted only an occasional pruning or shearing is needed, and it grows more beautiful each year. The hedge adds actual money value to our property.

Ornamental Shade

AILANTHUS

TREE OF HEAVEN. Attains 60 feet or more, rapid growing; leaves of 13 to 25 leaflets up to 5 inches long. Tropical in appearance.

BEECH (Fagus)

RIVERS' PURPLE-LEAVED. Makes an elegant medium sized tree for the lawn. The foliage in the spring is a deep purple, later changing to crimson, and in autumn a dull purplish green. The best purple-leaved tree; grafted. 60 to 75 feet at maturity.

BIRCH (Betula)

The Birches are very ornamental trees, hardy and valuable for the colder climates. Their foliage is rarely attacked by insects, and turns to a bright orange-yellow in fall. Their graceful habit, the slender, often pendulous branches and picturesque trunks, make them conspicuous features of the landscape. Especially remarkable are those with white colored bark.

EUROPEAN WHITE (B. alba). Attractive tree with white bark. Height at maturity sometimes 80 feet.

PURPLE LEAF (B. purpurea). Bark white, leaves and young twigs purple in color. Height at maturity, 40 to 60 feet.

PYRAMIDAL (B. fastigiata). Similar to European white, except that it grows in an upright, compact, pyramidal habit. Bark turns white with age. Height at maturity, 25 to 30 feet.

WEeping CUTLEAF (B. alba pendula laciniata). Graceful, drooping limbs and finely cut foliage. Bark turns white.

BOX ELDER (Acer negundo)

GREEN LEAF (A. negundo). Rapid growing tree with bright green foliage. Succeeds well in dry soils.

GOLDEN VARIEGATED LEAF (A. negundo arguta). Same as silver variegated leaf except golden color.

SILVER VARIEGATED LEAF (A. negundo argentea). Small ornamental tree with silvery white variegated foliage. Hardy.

CARAGANA

SIBERIAN PEA TREE (C. arborescens). Large hardy shrub producing small yellow pea-shaped flowers. Used for hedging where hardiness is required.

CERCIS

RED BUD (C. canadensis). Small rosy pink pea-shaped flowers almost cover the bare branches in April. Beautiful in mixed planting with cedars and dogwoods.

CHERRY

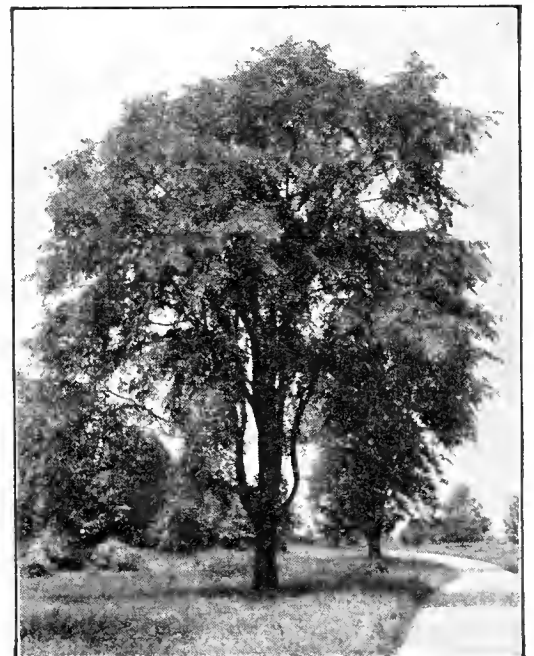
Japanese Flowering

(Prunus)

Among the flowering trees the Japanese Rose-Flowering Cherry takes the lead. They vary in form and therefore may be adapted to many uses in landscape work. Some are vase-form, others pyramidal in growth, but most sorts have wide-spreading branches, vigorous in growth, and still others are rather dwarfish. Nearly all are tinted various shades of pink, and a few are white. Trees are hardy. While known and used in the Orient for hundreds of years, these valuable trees are rapidly becoming popular and gaining favor in the United States. Both upright and weeping growth.

The display of Japanese Flowering Cherries at Washington, D. C., in early spring is one of the great sights of our national capital and annually attracts thousands of visitors.

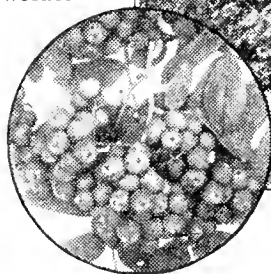
BENI HIGAN (Spring Cherry). Blooms early in April, small single light pink flowers, produced in multitudes, fully covering the large low-branched shrub.



American White Elm.



European Mountain Ash.



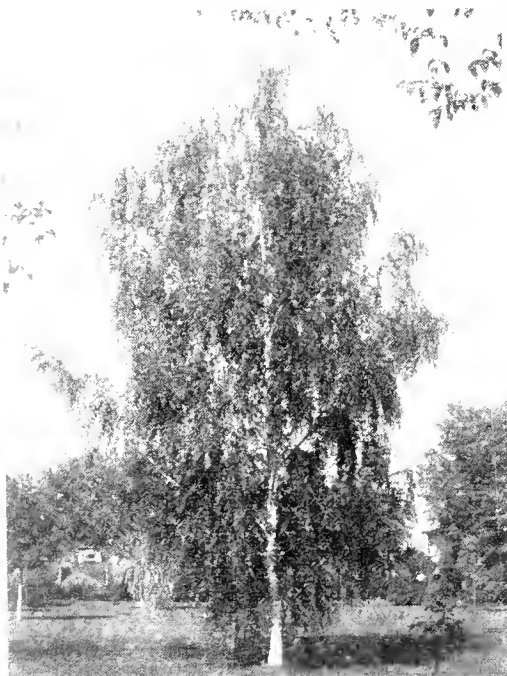
Bechtel's Crab—One of the Finest Flowering Trees.

CATALPA (Bignoniaceae)

Popular lawn and avenue tree, showy in bloom in late spring, hardy; adapted to moist soils.

UMBRELLA CATALPA (C. Bungei). Top-worked on Speciosa trunk at approximate height of 6 feet. Branches form a round head from which it derives its name.

WESTERN CATALPA (C. speciosa). Highly ornamental tree with bright green foliage, coarse-grained, soft, durable wood. Adapted to somewhat moist soils. Desirable ornamental tree, having a profusion of large white blooms in spring. Ultimate height under favorable conditions, 75 feet.



Cutleaf Weeping Birch.

and Flowering Trees

CHERRY, JAPANESE FLOWERING—Continued.

KWANZAN. Double deep pink; vigorous; upright and no great tendency to spread. Good street tree. Prominent in Washington plantings.

KOFUGEN. Double deep pink, vigorous, upright and no great tendency to spread, adapting it to street planting. Best deep pink sort.

MOUNT FUJI. Pure white; remains attractive; calyx turning reddish with age. A bushy, small tree, hardy, extremely floriferous.

NADEN. Pink; late flowering; double, very popular; vigorous, upright, adapted to street or lanes.

PAUL WOHLERT. Semi-double; deep pink or red; fragrant; flowers in great profusion. One of the best for limited space; semi-dwarf.

JAPAN WEeping (*P. subhirtella pendula*). The "Rose Bud" flowering cherry of the weeping type most widely known of this wonderful family, in American plantings. Adaptable to use on small lawns. Light pink.

FLOWERING CRAB (*Malus*)

Producing flower effects equal to those of more talked-of Cherries. The Crabs are hardy and add a charm of fragrant wildness to a planting.

BECHTEL (*M. ioensis plena*). Exceptionally fine variety with all the good qualities of this family. Hardy, symmetrical, compact growth. Fragrant, double, pink flowers.

ELEYI. The young shoots are fuzzy, with brilliant purplish red foliage rivaling Japanese maple. Clustered rose-pink flowers, yellowish fruit. 12 to 15 feet at maturity.

PARKMANI (Parkman Crab). Irregular crooked branches help make this a picturesque winter picture and serve excellently to display the semi-double bright rose flowers borne on long thin stems. Slow grower 12 to 15 feet at maturity.

SCHEIDECKERI (Scheidecker Crab). Has large semi-double pink flowers of lasting quality followed by a profusion of waxy yellow fruits of about half-inch diameter. Somewhat on the formal order, and upright growth. 12 to 15 feet at maturity.



Japanese Weeping Cherry.

ELMS (*Ulmus*)

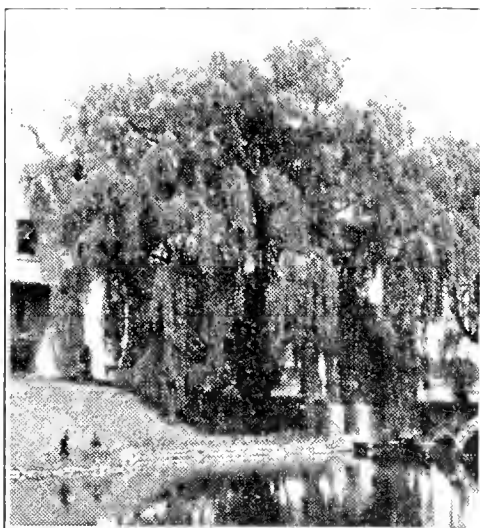
Elms are favorite shade and avenue trees and of easy cultivation, hardy, bear transplanting well.

AMERICAN WHITE (*U. americana*). Largely planted as an ornamental and shade tree. Attaining a height of 75 to 100 feet. Hardy.

CHINESE or SIBERIAN (*U. pumila*). Of rapid growth, adapted to dry soils. Used as windbreak or single trees. New. Ultimate height, 40 to 60 feet.

HACKBERRY (*Celtis*)

NETTLE TREE (*C. occidentalis*). A native tree whose worth and beauty are often overlooked. Of strong growth with full, spreading top and abundant leaves. Has attractive and edible fruits or berries of small size. Excellent for street planting or lawns. As high as 100 feet under favorable conditions.



Wisconsin Weeping Willow.

HAWTHORN (*Crataegus*)

Shrubs or small trees. Dense growth, attractive foliage, frequently brilliant coloring in fall. Many with handsome decorative fruits and flowers.

WASHINGTON (*C. cordata*). Tree to 30 feet with slender spines, globular, shining bright coral-red fruit.

PAUL'S SCARLET (*C. oxyacantha Pauli*). Tree to 25 to 40 feet. Produces brilliant scarlet flowers in June followed in fall with red fruits.

HORSE-CHESTNUT

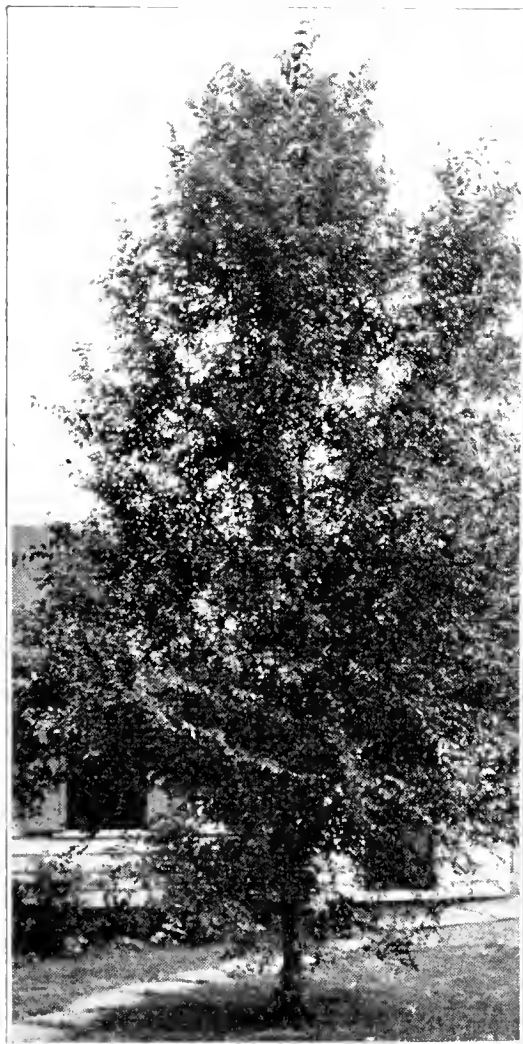
(*Aesculus*)

Highly ornamental trees with handsome flowers, dense shade, adapted to rather moist soils. Ultimate height, 60 to 80 feet.

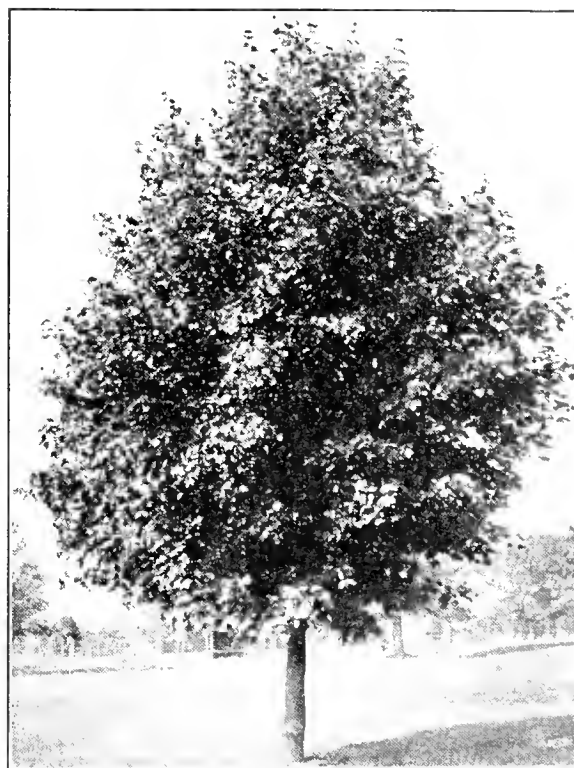
WHITE (*A. hippocastanum*). A beautiful well-known tree, with round, dense head, green foliage, an abundance of showy white flowers in spring. 40 to 60 feet.

RED (*A. hippocastanum rubra*). Similar to above but slower growth and less height.

All shrubs and trees are most carefully handled so that they will reach the customer in the best condition.



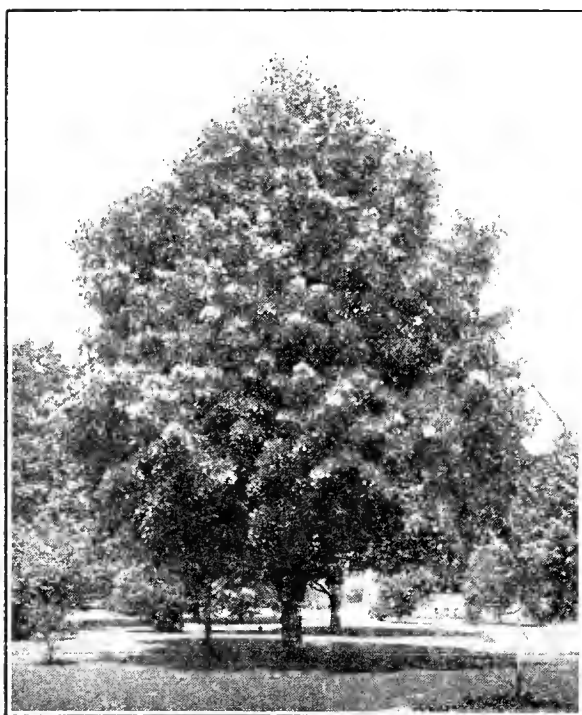
Chinese Elm.



American Linden.



Beauty, Comfort and Hospitality Radiate from the Home That is Warmed Up With Colorful Shrubs and Evergreens.



Horse-Chestnut.

LINDEN (Tilia)

A tree not too particular as to soil but cannot stand drought. Rapid growth, round, spreading head. Small fragrant white or yellow flowers.

AMERICAN (*T. americana*). Splendid tree for street, lawn or park planting. Broad, heart-shaped leaves. 50 to 75 feet.

SILVER LEAF (*T. tomentosa*). Rare, ornamental type, large leaves, green upper surface, silvery white beneath. 50 to 75 feet.

VULGARIS (European Linden). Generally conceded the best form for street planting as the dark green leaves remain good until autumn. The compact low-branched head is particularly adapted to lawn purposes where the branches make a natural covering; fragrant blossoms in June. 70 to 80 feet at maturity.

LOCUST (Robinia)

Thrive in any usual soils, hardy and adapted to arid sections; rapid grower.

BLACK (*R. pseudo-acacia*). Hardy, rapid growing tree. Adapted to heat and arid conditions. Ultimate height, 60 to 70 feet.

GLOBE or UMBRELLA (*R. umbraculifolia*). Attractive round globe head. Light green foliage. Budded on black locust bodies, 6 to 8 feet from ground.

MOSS (*R. hispida*). Grafted head, new wood mossy appearance. Flowers pink and showy, extremely fragrant.

MAPLE (Acer)

The maples are among our most ornamental and valuable trees for park and street planting. Nearly all assume a splendid color in autumn.

JAPANESE MAPLE (*A. palmatum*). Extremely handsome shrubs of dense though graceful habit with elegant foliage, beautiful in spring for its delicate shades of green and red, and again in autumn when the leaves assume the most striking tints. Ultimate height, 5 to 6 feet. Three varieties: Atropurpurea, Dissectum atropurpureum, Dissectum.

Japanese Red (*A. palmatum atropurpureum*). The most desirable Japanese maple. Purplish red foliage. Grafted from selected stock.

Lace-Leaf or Thread-Leaf (*A. palmatum dissectum atropurpureum*). Purple-red, finely cut foliage. Grafted.

MAPLE—Continued.

Green Lace-Leaf (*A. palmatum dissectum*). Similar to preceding variety except that color of leaf is greenish bronze.

NORWAY MAPLE (*A. platanoides*). Large handsome tree, with round, spreading head; dense shade, growing to 60 to 75 feet.

SCHWEDLER (*A. Schwedleri*). Similar to Norway except leaves are bright red when young, changing to dark green.

SOFT or SILVER (*A. dasycarpum*). Ornamental tree with wide spreading, slender branches and finely divided foliage. Rapid grower. Ultimate height, 75 to 100 feet.

SUGAR or ROCK (*A. saccharum*). Large tree, 75 to 100 feet in favorable locations; excellent for street and shade, upright, dense growth, turning bright yellow and scarlet in autumn. Adapted to a variety of soils.

SYCAMORE (*A. pseudo-platanus*). Attains a height of 75 feet under good growing conditions. Of vigorous growth, with large spreading head. Thrives well in even exposed situations.

MOUNTAIN ASH (Sorbus)

Handsome trees, showy red fruits often remaining all winter. Not particular as to soil, preferring cool and moist location.

EUROPEAN (*S. aucuparia*). Sometimes called Rowan Tree. Attains a height of 20 to 30 feet. Spreading, slender branches, forming round-topped head. Rather inconspicuous blooms followed by attractive red berries.

MULBERRY

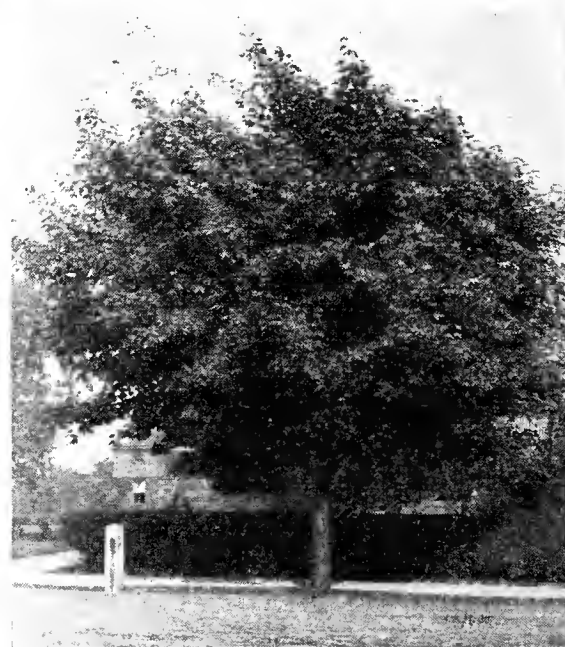
(*Morus*)

Useful for windbreaks, hedges, occasionally planted for fruit for birds.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY (*Morus alba tatarica*). Hardy, low growing, bushy top, small tree, abundant fruit.



Lombardy Poplar.



Norway Maple—One of the Best of All Shade Trees.

PLUM, FLOWERING (Prunus)

Small growing, distinct ornamental trees used as specimens or grouped with other trees and shrubs in border or background. Their foliage produce beautiful tones of purple, very attractive where colored effects are desired. The varieties differ in pink, white, single and double blossoms.

BLIRIANA (P. Bliriana). Upright growth with dark purple foliage. The blossoms, appearing early in May, are deep pink, double and fragrant. The shape and size resembling the Flowering Almond blooms. This is one of the best varieties. Twelve to fifteen feet at maturity.

NEWPORT (P. cerasifera). Foliage maroon-red that deepens as the season advances. Covered with a mass of small white flowers in spring, followed by edible fruits. Twelve to fifteen feet at maturity.

PISSARDI (P. cerasifera). Beautiful purple foliage, retaining its color well through the season. It has attractive pink flowers in May. Fifteen to twenty feet at maturity.

TRILOBA (P. amygdalus pedunculata). Grows usually to a height of 5 to 6 feet. Upright, with slender branches which are completely covered in May with double, pink flowers, an inch across and each resembling a small Rose. The blossoms appear before the leaves in the spring. This variety is often called the Rose Tree of China.

POPLAR (Populus)

Among the easiest of all trees to grow, thriving in almost any soil, preferring moist locations, however. Better for temporary effects.

BOLLEANA (P. Bolleana). A very tall narrow topped tree, with cottony leaves. Upright habit of growth makes it useful for emphasis in the landscape.

CAROLINA (P. carolinensis). Distinct in habit of growth, having upright pyramidal head. Much planted, vigorous grower.

LOMBARDY (P. nigra italica). Tall, narrow growth. With age becomes one of the most striking and picturesque trees. Not long-lived.

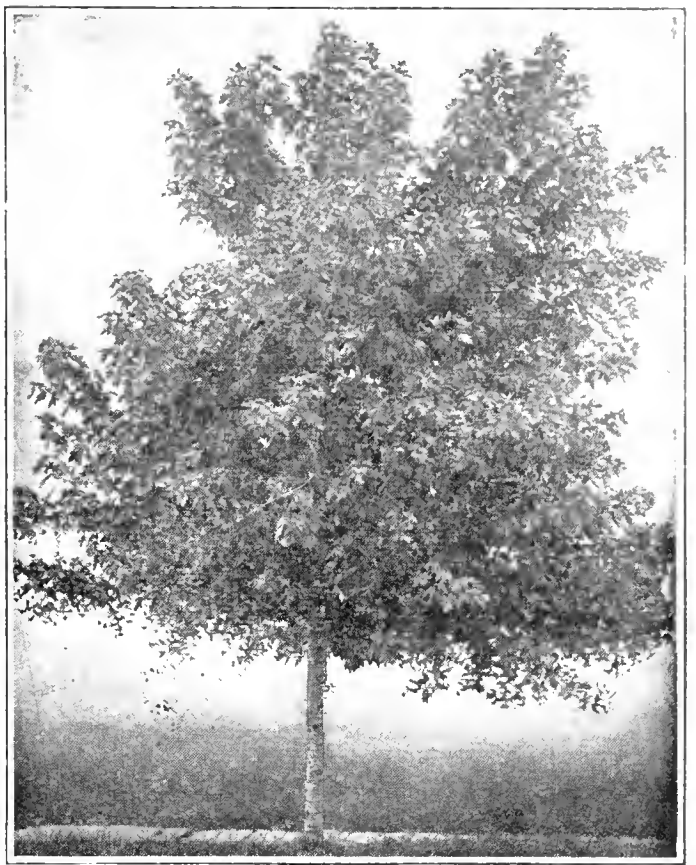
RUSSIAN OLIVE, Oleaster (Elaeagnus)

Ornamental shrubs or small trees, evergreen in some localities. Grows well in any well-drained soil and sunny locations.

RUSSIAN OLIVE (E. angustifolia). Shrub or small tree to 20 feet. Sometimes spiny, leaves bright green above, silvery beneath.



Paul's Scarlet Thorn
—a very interesting
tree, covered with car-
mine flowers in May.



Silverleaf Maple—A Quick Growing Variety.

SYCAMORE or Plane (Platanus)

Large trees, with pale green bark, shedding in plates, large leaves. Thrives best in rich, moist soils and transplants well. Useful for streets, extensive lawns and parks.

EUROPEAN SYCAMORE (P. orientalis). Tree, to 80 feet with usually broad and round head on comparatively short trunk, broad leaves, dense shade. Rapid growth.

TULIP TREE (Liriodendron)

Hardy, ornamental tree, of pyramidal habit, rather large leaves of unusual shape, large tulip-like greenish yellow flowers appearing in spring. Very beautiful for park planting or avenues, rarely attacked by insects. Likes deep, rather moist soils. Up to 150 feet.

WILLOW (Salix)

Ornamental trees usually of weeping habit, adapted to moist places, useful for landscape effects, screens, and in preventing erosion.

BABYLONIAN (S. pendula). Tree of weeping habit, long, slender, olive-green branches; tallest growing variety of willows, to 40 feet.

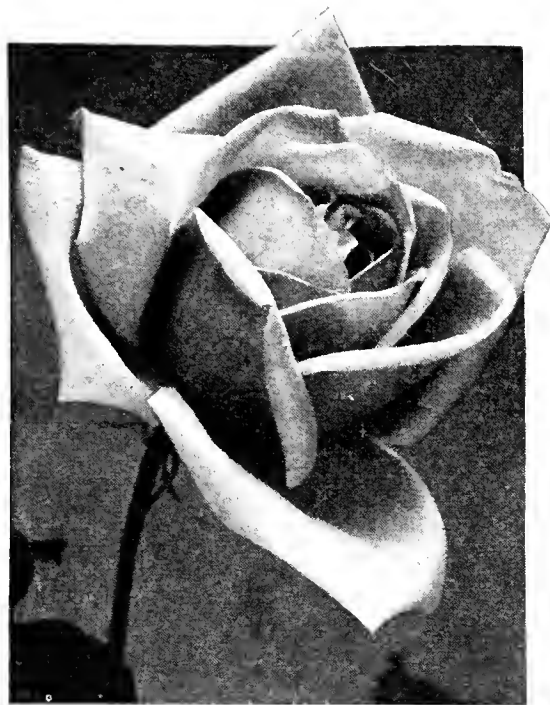
NIOBE. Golden bark, graceful weeping habit.

PUSSY WILLOW (S. caprea). A quick growing treelike shrub. The branches are crowded with large furry catkins which make attractive decorations for the house. Ten to fifteen feet at maturity.

WISCONSIN (Salix dolorosa). Very hardy weeping variety with immense broad top.



Quick Growth, Handsome Foliage and Beautiful Bark Make the Oriental Plane Popular as a Street Tree.



Autumn.

deep bronzy orange; large, double, cup-shaped bloom, vivid orange, flushed old rose. Vigorous and free bloomer.

E. G. HILL. Beautiful long buds of perfect form, full double flowers of dazzling scarlet, shading to deeper red as they develop. Vigorous, free flowering.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE. The most popular red garden Rose—a brilliant crimson-red. Strong vigorous grower, free and continuous bloomer. Moderately fragrant.

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS. An outstanding, vigorous and free flowering Rose, double, fragrant flowers. Oriental red, shaded cerise-orange; inside salmon-pink. Shown in colors on back cover page.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. A well-known variety with large white blooms. The ideal white garden Rose.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. An intense rich scarlet shading to velvety crimson. Lovely fragrant blooms produced in profusion, continuous bloomer and adapted to a wide range of conditions.

GOLDEN DAWN. The ideal yellow garden Rose. Lemon-yellow bud is heavily splashed with crimson and develops into a well-formed, sweetly scented, large, double, sunflower-yellow flower like the old favorite Marechal Neil. Vigorous and free bloomer. Shown in colors on back cover page.

HOOSIER BEAUTY. Fragrant as Richmond, has more petals, a stiffer stem, texture like velvet. Glowing crimson-scarlet color with darker shadings. Bud good length, opens well. Very popular everywhere.

JOANNA HILL. A splendid clear yellow with golden heart. Very large, pointed buds which open to full, semi-double, attractive, long-lasting, moderately fragrant blooms. Profuse bloomer.

The Rose—Queen of Flowers

In all collections of flowering ornamental shrubs Roses occupy first place. The wide range of color, shape, and size of the blooms and the diversity and character of the foliage give it a wide range for decoration. When added to these qualifications are ease of culture, quick and ample response in blossoms, it is not to be wondered at that the Rose has been aptly termed the "Queen of Flowers."

AUTUMN. Burnt orange, streaked and marked with red; bud of medium size, developing into cupped, double, fragrant, attractive flower.

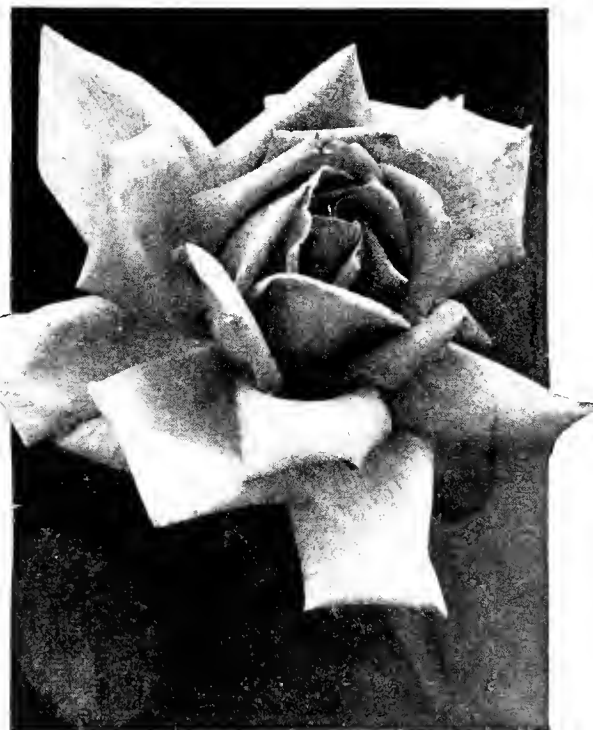
BETTY UPRICHARD. Long pointed buds. Long lasting, very fragrant flowers of delicate salmon-pink, reverse carmine with coppery sheen, vigorous growth, profuse bloomer. Shown in colors on back cover page.

CALEDONIA. Most desirable white, exceptionally long, pointed bud opening to very double, high-centered, lasting, very large, moderately fragrant flowers. Continuous free bloomer. Shown in colors on back cover page.

BRIARCLIFF. Bud and flower of perfect form, of a most pleasing shade of rose-pink, delightfully scented, free and vigorous. Shown in colors on back cover page.

DAME EDITH HELEN. The blooms are fully double, high center, and delightfully sweet scented. Color brilliant yet soft Rose du Barry pink; strong grower and free bloomer.

DUCHESS OF ATHOL. Unusual and delightful in color. Large globular buds of



Souvenir de Claudius Pernet.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. A favorite old white Rose with shapely long-pointed buds and good sized double fragrant flowers.

LADY MARGARET STEWART. A Rose of unique color. The flowers in young stage are deep sunflower-yellow heavily veined and splashed with orange-scarlet; reverse of petals deeply suffused with carmine. As flowers develop, colors intermingle forming cadmium-orange effect. Delightfully sweet scented.

LOS ANGELES. Long-stemmed fragrant flowers are luminous flame-pink, toned with coral and splashed with translucent gold at base of petals. Long pointed buds expanding to perfect flowers.

MARGARET MCGREDY. Buds very long, large. Large shapely flowers, very double, lasting, fragrant, brilliantly colored, rich shade of oriental red passes as it ages to carmine-rose. Vigorous, flowers freely. Shown in colors on back cover page.

MADAME CAROLINE TEST-OUT. Long, pointed buds and large, full double, globular, moderately fragrant flowers. Satiny rose with brighter center.

MADAME BUTTERFLY. Year after year this remains a much loved favorite. Color deep shading of apricot and gold on a background of brilliant pink. Flowers exquisite as to color and form. Delightful fragrance and lovely foliage. Not displaced by any of the newer sorts.

MEV. G. A. VAN ROSSEM. The Rose with a sun-tan complexion. Color brilliant and out of the ordinary. General color effect is intense orange overlaid on a dark golden yellow ground, the brilliant coloring being intensified by the rich bronze veins which stand out over the petals and look as though they had been penciled on. Bush of medium growth; stems stiff and upright. A spectacular Rose.



Joanna Hill.

MRS. E. P. THOM.

The best yellow bedding Rose we have today. Clean, healthy, vigorous growth, with abundant, dark bronzy disease-resisting foliage and a continuous free bloomer throughout the season. Good sized buds, long, developing into full double, very shapely flowers of a rich deep lemon-yellow; sweetly scented. Shown in colors on back cover page.

OLYMPIAD. Color dark oriental scarlet, with golden base and intensified by rich velvety sheen. Bud long and pointed, magnificent flower in every stage of development.

OPHELIA. Always admired for its long, pointed, shapely buds and its fair sized, double, lasting, fragrant flowers. Salmon-flesh shaded light yellow at the base of the center of the petals. Free and continuous bloomer.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER. A glorious Rose, wonderfully free in the easy manner in which it grows. Charming color arrangement which is a splendid combination of cerise-pink, flame, scarlet and yellow. This combination of color gives the most dazzling color effect imaginable. Beautifully pointed buds, flowers large, composed of broad, thick, heavy petals; moderate fragrance.

Dame Edith Helen.

REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS. The inner face of the petals is a soft buff-yellow, and the reverse a rich salmon while buds are often stained with copper-red. Flowers large, double with a delicious fruity fragrance. Bush low and spreading.

SCHWABENLAND. There are many pink Roses but none just like this variety either in color or splendid form of buds. Moderately fragrant, large flowers, color rich rose-pink, retaining its brightness until the petals drop. Strong, healthy, hardy, vigorous grower and free bloomer. Shown in colors on back cover page.

SUNBURST. Orange-copper or golden orange and golden yellow, all intense shades, giving an extremely brilliant effect. A giant Rose, long stems, long pointed buds, vigorous and free bloomer, good forcer and also an excellent bedder.

SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET. This Rose is famous for its beautiful rich sunflower-yellow color. It has long pointed buds developing into large, double flowers, with rich fragrance. Its growth is vigorous, producing blooms throughout the growing season.

TALISMAN. One of the most popular Roses either as a cut flower or for the garden. Remarkable color combination. Long pointed buds of bright yellow. As petals unfold they develop into fair sized, double, fragrant, high-centered flowers that combine bright apricot, gold, deep rose-pink into a glittering mass of color. Perpetual and free blooming. Shown in colors on back cover page.

VILLE DE PARIS. A very distinct, rich Butercup-yellow without a trace of any other color, retaining its richness under all weather conditions. Fairly double and splendid for cutting.



E. G. Hill.



Plant Roses by the Dozens—A Mass Planting is Very Effective.



Paul's Scarlet Climber.

Mme. Cecile Brunner. Fairy or Sweet-heart Rose. A dainty variety with small double blooms of perfect form. They are arranged in profuse graceful sprays. Soft rosy pink on rich creamy white ground. Moderately fragrant.

Austrian Brier Rose

Austrian Copper (*Rosa foetida bicolor*). Graceful shrub Rose with small foliage and brown stems, covered with innumerable single flowers of intense copper-red on the inner surface of the petals and golden yellow on the outside. Similar to the *Rosa Rugosa* types, these Roses are used as ornamental bush specimens on the lawn or in shrubby borders.

Rugosa and Hybrid Rugosa Roses

A valuable hardy shrub type of the Rose used in landscape work, in partial shade or sunlight, particularly effective for its lustrous, rich dark green, heavy foliage and attractive blossoms.

Rosa Rugosa Rubra. Flowers deep rosy carmine color, succeeded by conspicuous seed pods of large size and brilliant color, creating a showy effect in the late summer and autumn. Single blossoms.

Pink Grootendorst. Identical with Red Grootendorst except in color, which is splendid clear pink.

Red Grootendorst. Imagine a shrub-like *Rugosa* Rose covered with trusses of lovely crimson baby Roses and you will have a fair conception of this new hybrid variety. Valuable as an isolated specimen or in mass in a bed or in shrubby border or may be used as an everblooming hedge. Hardy, continues in bloom until late in fall. Double blossoms.

Climbing and Pillar Roses

For the trellis, porch or arbor, the Climbing Roses produce a most wonderful covering of delicate foliage and delightful flowers. Climbers, after you once have them started, should not be cut or pruned in the spring, except to cut off dead wood, but when the flowering season is over, trim back the shoots that have flowered as much as desired.

American Pillar. A single flowering variety of great beauty, flowers of large size, lovely shade of pink with clear white eye and clustered yellow stamens. Flowers borne in immense bunches. A beautiful sight.

Dorothy Perkins. The old favorite soft shell-pink still popular with many gardeners who appreciate its good qualities.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. An exquisite delicate pink Rose, long pointed buds of flesh-pink. A climber, yet splendid for cutting as flowers are borne on stems 12 to 18 inches long.

Paul's Scarlet. The most popular of all Climbing Roses. A vivid scarlet, of large size, produced in clusters of 3 to 20 flowers on long, strong stems.

Red Dorothy Perkins. Intense crimson-scarlet; double flowers in brilliant clusters set in glossy shining foliage which is not subject to mildew or spots. Extremely vigorous and one of the handsomest red Roses.

Dwarf Polyantha or Baby Rose



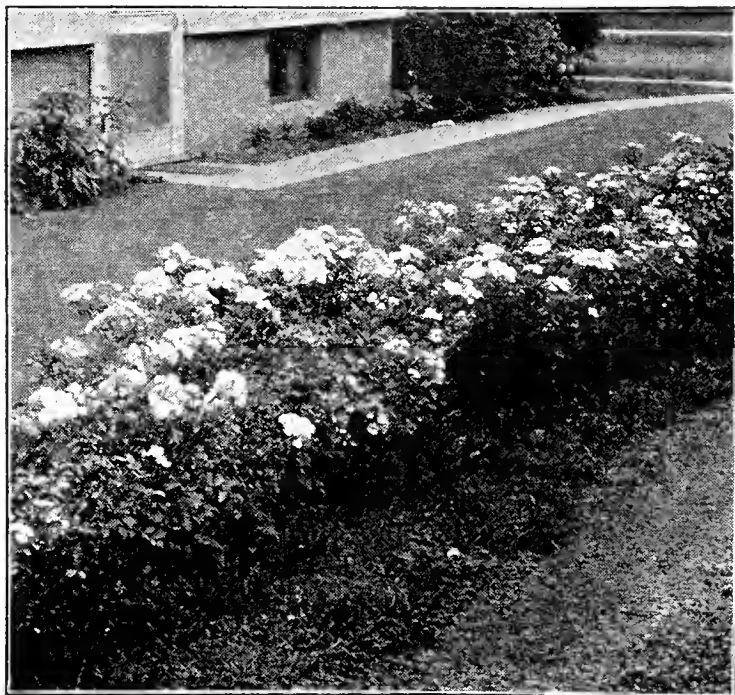
F. J. Grootendorst.

This type of Rose makes a compact, dwarf, bushy form 12 to 18 inches high. They produce a mass of small "baby" sized flowers from early spring until frost. They are unusually attractive planted in beds, along walks or borders.

Gloria Mundi. The most brilliant orange-scarlet imaginable. Never fades, showy, well-formed, double flowers produced in profusion. Baby class.

Golden Salmon. Bright orange-scarlet buds expanding to glistening orange blooms that fairly blaze in the sunlight. Very showy.

Ideal. The richest and brightest of the Baby types, an intense brilliant scarlet and medium size.



Baby Ramblers Make Attractive Small Hedges.

Ornamental and Flowering Vines

Always Produce Harmonious Effects for Covering Walls, Fences, Pergolas, and Trellises

AMERICAN BITTERSWEET (*Celastrus*)

A native climbing or twining plant with handsome large leaves; yellow flowers in May and June and clusters of ornamental orange, capsuled fruit in autumn. One of the most desirable climbers for shade.

AMPELOPSIS AND HEDERA

American Ivy or Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). A native vine of hardy, rapid growth, with large, luxuriant foliage, which in autumn takes on the most gorgeous coloring. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas, etc.

Boston Ivy or Japanese Creeper (*Ampelopsis Veitchi*). Leaves a little smaller and more ivylike in form than the foregoing. The plant requires some protection until it is established.

English Ivy (*Hedera helix*). Leaves a dark, shiny green. Used in England for covering old trees. A close growing variety.

Engelmann's Ivy (*Ampelopsis Engelmanni*). A type of *A. quinquefolia* which has long been desired. It has shorter joints and smaller and thicker foliage. It is better equipped with tendrils, by which it will climb walls of stone or brick as closely as the *Veitchi* (Boston Ivy).

CLEMATIS

Jackmani. Flowers large, of intense violet-purple. July to September. Probably the best known and most popular of the large flowering Clematis.

Henryi. Fine bloomer; flowers large, like Jackmani, of a bright, beautiful creamy white, consisting generally of from six to eight sepals.

Madame Edouard Andre. This is the nearest approach to a bright red Clematis and has been called the *Crimson Jackmani*. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, and very free in bloom.

Paniculata (New, Sweet Scented Japan Clematis). It grows and thrives anywhere and is a very rapid grower and profuse bloomer. Flowers are pure white, borne in large clusters, converting the plant into a perfect mass of white. Its extreme hardiness, bright green foliage and delightfully fragrant flowers serve to make this one of the finest hardy climbing plants in cultivation.

HONEYSUCKLE VINES (*Lonicera*)

Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Halliana*). A new, hardy variety from Japan, and has proved to be one of the best Honeysuckles grown. Blooms from June to November. It is almost evergreen and one of the most fragrant. White, changing to yellow.

Monthly Fragrant Honeysuckle (*Lonicera belgica*). One of the most desirable of the Honeysuckles. Of vigorous habit; produces bright red flowers freely throughout the summer.

Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*). Blooms from June to September. The blossoms are of bright scarlet, trumpet-shaped and very showy. Vine is a strong grower, with dark green leaves, gray underneath. Fruits are yellow and hang in clusters in winter.

EUONYMUS

Radicans colorata. Evergreen shrub, trailing or climbing by rootlets; oval, wavy, toothed leaves; fruit greenish white or pinkish.

WISTERIA (*Wisteria sinensis*)

Purple Chinese Wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis*). Most beautiful climber; of rapid growth, producing fine large clusters of lovely blue in great masses. It is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

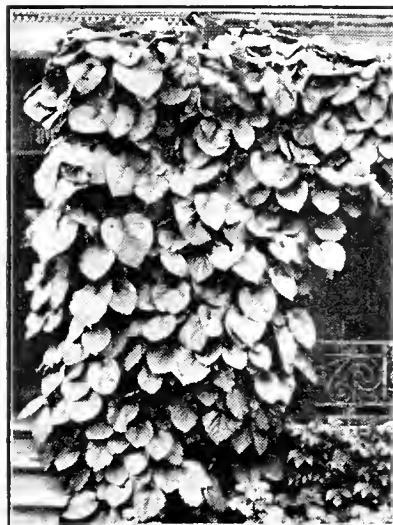
White Chinese Wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis alba*). Flowers borne in long, drooping clusters as in the purple variety; pure white in color, making a striking and elegant contrast.



Clematis Jackmani.



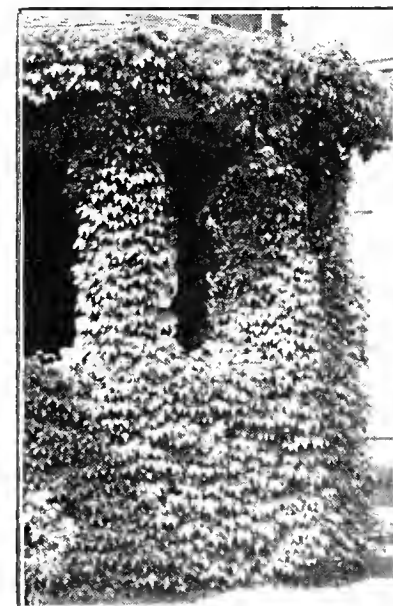
Chinese Purple Wisteria.



American Bittersweet.



Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.



Boston Ivy.

Peonies

8.5 **Adolphe Rousseau.** Very tall, strong grower bearing loose, semi-double flowers of deep garnet. Early midseason.

8.6 **Albert Crousse.** Compact, shell-pink center slightly flecked with crimson.

8.8 **Alsace-Lorraine.** Creamy white, late midseason.

8.1 **Asa Gray.** Semi-rose type, midseason. Very large imbricated bloom, color delicate lilac.

9.0 **Baroness Schroeder.** White. A most excellent late white coming into bloom just before Marie Lemoine. Opens pale pink but soon fades to pure white. Desirable.

8.0 **Boule de Neige.** Light Tyrian rose with silvery border, guards and center flecked with crimson; early.

7.8 **Charles McKellip.** Red. A splendid red in every way but not generally appreciated.

8.7 **Claire Dubois.** Rich, clear, satiny pink. One of the best.

8.1 **Couronne d'Or.** White, reliable in all respects. Ring of yellow stamens arranged around a tuft of center petals. Dependable.

8.1 **Duchesse de Nemours.** One of the very best white Peonies we have. Excellent for cut flowers. Blooms of good substance. White tinged with sulphur making it a clean fresh flower.

Duchesse d'Orleans. Very pretty deep pink, with violaceous tints on center petals interspersed with salmon. Fragrant, good midseason cut flower.

7.8 **Duke of Wellington.** Large white, creamy center, good midseason cut flower sort.

9.1 **E. B. Browning.** White. A very late white coming along with Marie Lemoine. Buds very large; fragrant.



Richard Carvel.

7.6 **Edulis Superba.** Bright, clear pink, claimed by many to be the best early Decoration Day Peony.

8.0 **Etta.** Rose type; late. Very large flat flower, uniform delicate hydrangea-pink; fragrant, a grand variety.

8.3 **Eugene Verdier.** Delicate blush shading to hydrangea-pink. Extra fine.

8.4 **Felix Crousse.** A deep rose-red showing no stamens. Of the bomb type, the incurved petals surrounded by broad prominent guard petals. A good all-purpose red.

9.3 **Festiva Maxima.** Large white, with crimson markings in center. One of the best.

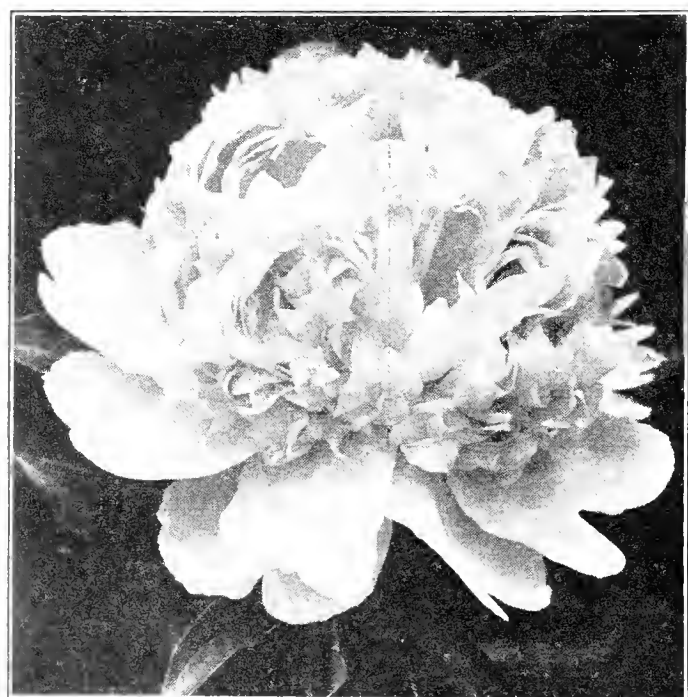
9.1 **Frances Willard.** White. This is a very fine white variety universally satisfactory. Opens blush white with carmine tints, changing to pure white.

8.2 **Gigantea.** Early midseason. Color the most exquisite shade of bright pink or lilac-rose, tipped with silvery white reflecting a silvery sheen. Spicy fragrance.

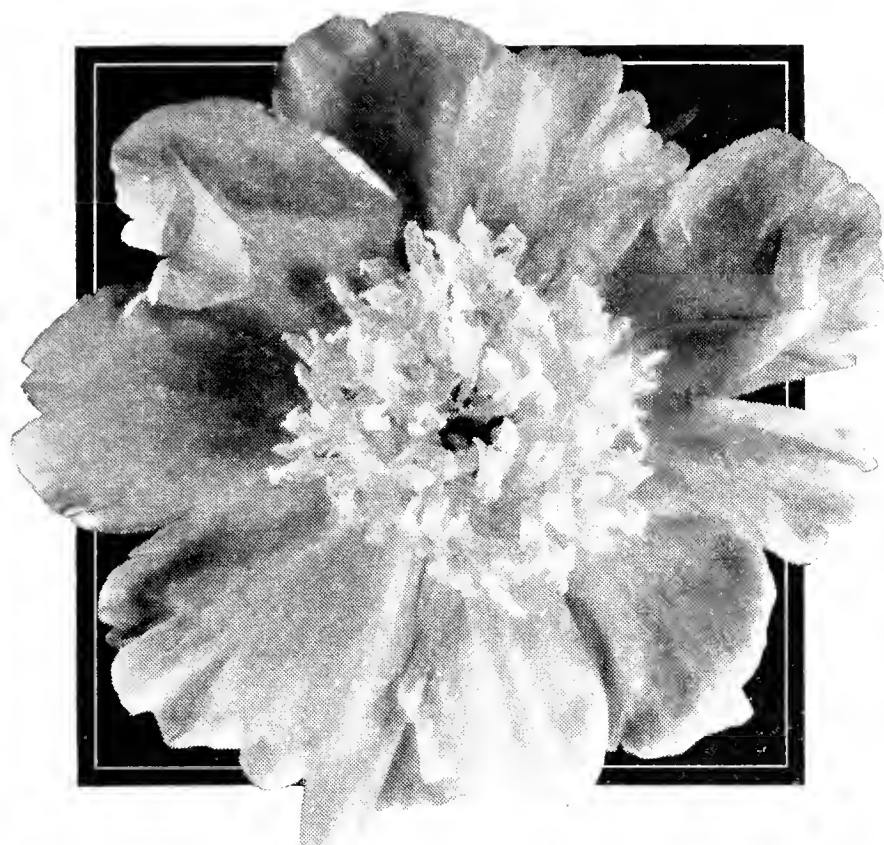
8.7 **James Kelway.** Early midseason. Tall vigorous plant. Double and full. Pure white overlaid with flush of delicate bridesmaid pink. Surpassingly fragrant. One of the best.

8.8 **Karl Rosenfield.** Red. A brilliant and striking variety, coming into bloom early midseason. Flowers very large, semi-rose type; slightly fragrant. Desirable cut flower.

7.8 **Lafayette.** Rose type, midseason. Flowers last a long time. Giant size. Lovely shade of salmon-pink, with touch of heliotrope and delicate tinting of cerise. Most unique and distinct.



Mons. Jules Elie.



Mikado, Japanese Peony.

PEONIES—Continued.

- 9.0 **La France.** Rose type; midseason. In a class pre-eminently by itself. Enormously large flowers, full, rather flat.
- 8.3 **La Rosiere.** Semi-double type. Midseason. Large flowers in huge clusters usually of five flowers on a stem. Flowers pure white center with yellow stamens. Fine.
- 7.7 **L'Eclatante.** Midseason. A very attractive velvety crimson. Bomb type, midseason, double and full. Good cut flower variety.
- 8.1 **Livingstone.** Pretty soft pink, center petals flecked carmine. A prize winner.
- 8.1 **Madame Calot.** Rose type; early, large, convex bloom. Hydrangea-pink center shaded slightly darker with a somewhat sulphur tint in collar. Most fragrant of all Peonies, perfume delicious.
- 8.3 **Marie Jacquin.** Midseason. Color delicate flesh, giving way to lilac-white as the flowers age. A very interesting and charming flower. Free bloomer.
- 8.5 **Marie Lemoine.** Ivory-white, large full blossoms, strong stems. Good cut-flower sort.
- 7.8 **Marie Stuart.** Light red; midseason.
- 9.2 **Mons. Jules Elie.** Deep shell-pink with silvery reflex. One of the finest.
- 8.8 **Mons. Martin Cahuzac.** Dark purple-garnet with black reflex. Darkest Peony.
- 7.7 **President Roosevelt.** Semi-rose type; midseason. A deep rich, brilliant red; different red than any we know of.
- 7.2 **Queen Victoria.** White. One of the most common and well liked older varieties. Bomb type, fragrant. Opens a slight flesh-pink tinge changing to white.
- 7.9 **Rachel.** Rose type; midseason. One of Terry's really good Peonies that seems to have been lost for a time. A good sized double flower of the brightest garnet-red shaded richest ruby-red. Free, sure bloomer. Extra fine.

8.8 **Richard Carvel.** Considered the Mons. Jules Elie among the reds. Early, large, lasting blooms. Pleasing odor.

Rosea. Late dark red. Good substance, fragrant.

9.0 **Sarah Bernhardt.** Pink. Another variety of excellent merit. Should be in every Peony lover's garden. Semi-rose type. Late midseason. Color apple-blossom pink with each petal silver tipped. Pleasingly fragrant.

Officinalis Type

Officinalis Rosea Superba. Beautiful soft clear rose. Very early.

Officinalis Rubra. The early red flowering type.

Officinalis Rubra Sanguinea Plena. Improved Officinalis Rubra, much stronger stems and blossoms earlier; free bloomer.

Single Flowering Peonies

Defiance. Bright crimson petals in striking contrast with the golden stamens.

Duchess of Portland. Rich pink and flesh. Free bloomer, medium early.

L'Etincelante. Vigorous erect stems. Cup shape, with broad petals of brilliant carmine color, edged with silver.

Japanese Peonies

Kumagoe. Deep lilac-pink.

8.6 **Mikado.** Red, yellow center.

8.2 **Ohirahma.** Rose-colored.



Sarah Bernhardt.

Hardy Perennials

SHASTA DAISY

Alaska (Shasta Daisy). Pure white flowers with yellow centers; petals mostly broad and flat. Blooms the entire season; splendid for border plants or cut flowers. Hardy.



Shasta Daisy.

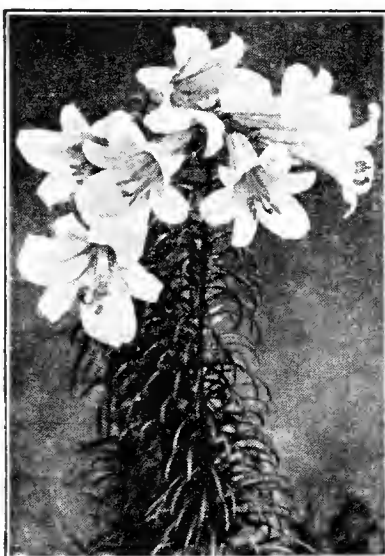
REGAL LILY

(Regale)

This beautiful Lily is the easiest to grow. The tints and colors make it one of the most beautiful of all known Lilies. The large, trumpet-shaped flowers are pure transparent white, with a distinct rich canary-yellow throat, and orange stamens. The buds and outside of petals are a delicate pink. The fragrance is delightful. It blooms early in July, continuing a long season, and lasts for days after being cut.

UMBELLATUM LILY

A very showy hardy Lily of easy culture, and one of the earliest, blooming in June; free-flowering, with large handsome rich orange-red flowers. Height about 2 feet, and a clump is effective on lawn or in border.



Regal Lily.

YUCCA

FILAMENTOSA. A perennial distinctive and beautiful. Its broad, swordlike foliage and tall, branched spikes of large, fragrant, drooping, creamy white flowers make it an effective plant for all positions. Blooms eventually reach a height of 5 to 6 feet. The foliage stays green the year round, bringing it in the class of "evergreen plants." A most desirable plant for the perennial border.

VARIEGATED LEAF YUCCA. Similar to above, but leaves are bronze-green striped white, outer edge bordered with yellow. Striking appearance.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The following varieties are hardy if grown in not too wet location. After flowering season cut the dead stalks down to within 2 or 3 inches of ground and cover with leaves. Bloom when other plants begin to fail in fall. A delightful addition to the perennial garden.

ARGENTEUILLAIS. Of medium height, early flowering, scarlet bronzy flowers tipped with yellow. Flowers produced in profusion. Very hardy.

HARVEST HOME. Beautiful midseason flowering variety. Medium height covered with large golden yellow flowers of large size.

MITZI. Delightfully free flowering sort. Rather late but small, brilliant clear yellow flowers which give brilliancy to the garden. Best hardy button sort

MRS. F. H. BERGEN. Midseason flowering, of medium height. Large, pale pink flowers with deep pink center.

MRS. PHILLIPS. Large, daisy-like single pink flowers with clear yellow center of large size. Outstanding single variety. Midseason, medium height.

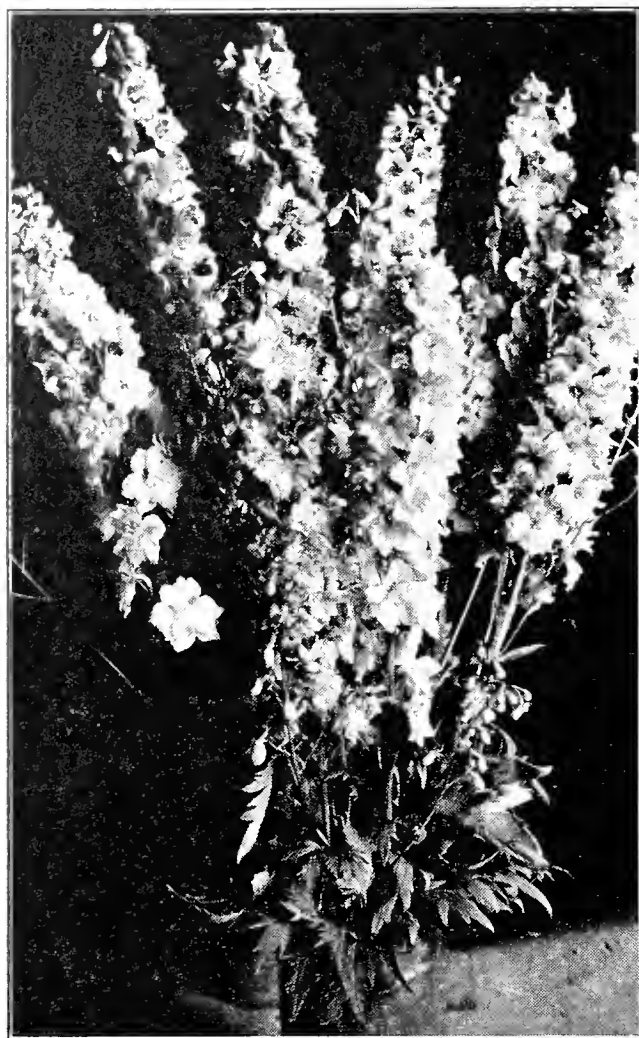
OCONTO. Tall growing, midseason with large pure white flowers with creamy clusters carried on good strong stems. Excellent for cut flowers, of large size.

OLD-FASHIONED DOUBLE PINK. Very hardy, blooming in October and November, after all other outdoor sorts are gone. Blooms often after snow falls.

RUTH CUMMING. Its color is one that immediately attracts attention—rich reddish bronze with terra cotta shades aging to an even, soft bronze tone.

WHITE DOTY. Late flowering, tall and upright, very stiff stem, splendid pure white pompon.

ZELIA. Midseason, rather tall with old-fashioned large orange flowers produced in profusion. Splendid outdoor sort.

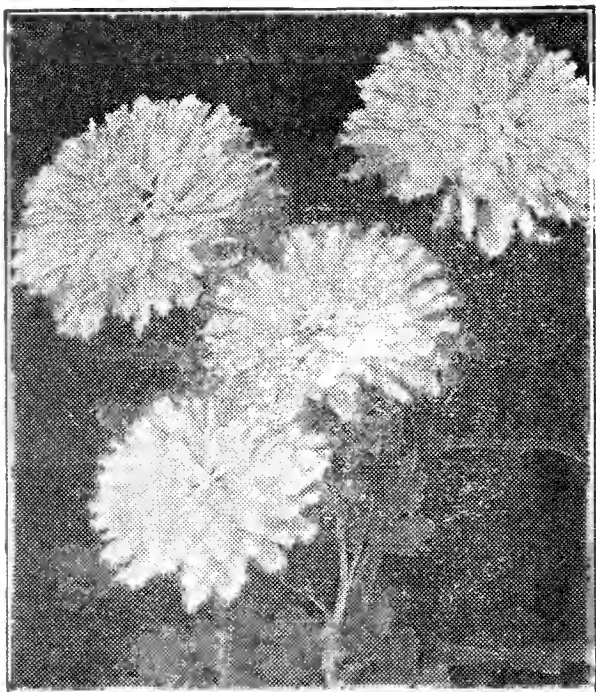


Delphinium.

DELPHINIUM, Perennial Larkspur

The tall stately spikes of Delphiniums; one of our most popular and satisfactory garden flowers. Excellent for cut flowers and cutting really lengthens its blooming period to late September. All shades of blue from pale sky blue to deep mauve and blue.

English Hybrids (Blackmore & Langdon's Strain). This strain without a doubt stands in a class by itself. It has the range of colors or shades of blue to the deepest indigo and delicate blendings of rose.



Hardy Chrysanthemums.

Flowering Plants and Bulbs

HARDY PERENNIAL PHLOX

The perennial Phloxes are among the most useful of the hardy plants and should be planted more. They are excellent bloomers. Various colors. One of the most showy perennials.

Bridesmaid. Pure white with large crimson eye.
Ferdinand Cortez. Lively purple-red. Tall growing.
Leo Schlageter. Bright scarlet with crimson eye.
Marechal French. Deep scarlet with blood-red eye. New.
Milly van Hoboken. Shell-pink, silver reflex, red eye.
Nicolas Flammel. Bright carmine-lake; crimson eye.
Painted Lady. Silver-pink, shaded salmon; cherry eye.
Pantheon. Extra large; salmon-rose-pink.
R. P. Struthers. Bright rosy carmine with claret-red eye.
Rheinlander. Salmon-pink with claret-red eye.
Rijnstroom. Lively Paul Neyron shade of rose-pink.
Winedot. Pure waxy white; vigorous, free bloomer.

IRIS

Nothing is more lovely, in mass or in combination with other perennials, than Iris; their color combinations, beyond description, are as gorgeous as the most beautiful orchid.

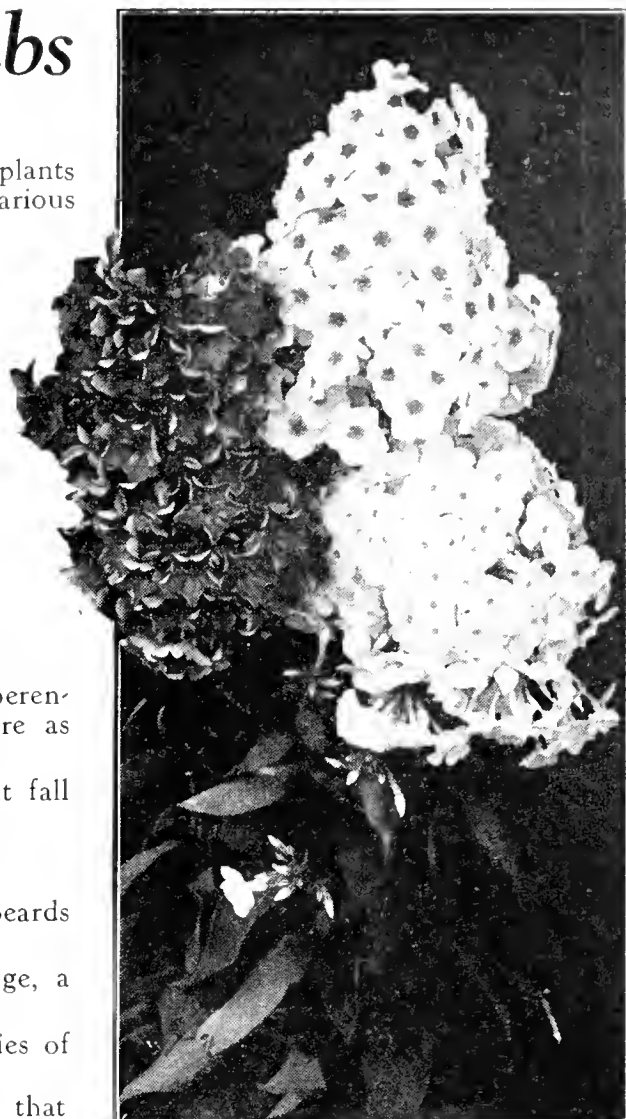
Upright petals are called Standards (S.); the lower petals that fall are called Falls (F.).

Iris Germanica

Ambassadeur. S. dull purplish bronze; F. deep velvety maroon. Beards and styles yellow.
Ballerine. S. light violet-blue, broadly waved at margin. F. large, a deeper shade than the standards. Very sweet scented.
Catalosa. Rose and violet; one of the few new and scarce varieties of special merit.
Dream. A "dream" of soft clear, uniform pink tones. An Iris that everybody admires.
Florentina. Creamy white, faintly flushed lavender.
Her Majesty. S. rose-pink; F. bright crimson, shaded darker.
Honorable. Golden yellow; F. mahogany-brown.
Isoline. S. silvery rose flushed bronze; F. mauve with gold tint.
Lent A. Williamson. Early. S. very broad, soft campanula-violet; F. very large, velvety royal purple. Brilliant gold beard.
Lohengrin. Uniform lilac-rose.
Madame Chereau. White, with border of clear blue.



Bleeding Heart—*Dicentra*.



Top—Bridesmaid.
Left—Marechal French.
Bottom—Winedot.

Morning Splendour. Large flowers of rich red tone. One of the best Iris ever introduced.
Opera. Early. S. bright reddish lilac; F. deep velvety purple-lilac. Beard yellow.
Pallida Dalmatica. Delicate lavender; F. deep lavender.
Prosper Laugier. Deepest velvety crimson, richly veined at throat.
Purple Prince. Violet-blue; F. dark purple.
Queen Caterina. A large iridescent pale lavender-violet with yellow beard. Large and vigorous.
Queen of May. Rose-lilac.
Roseway. Early. S. and F. deep red-pink with a blood-orange beard. Strong, branching stems.
Seminole. S. dark violet-rose; F. rich velvety crimson; brilliant orange beard.
Steepway. An Iris of exceptional merits. S. reddish fawn; F. rose-mauve.

Iris Sibirica

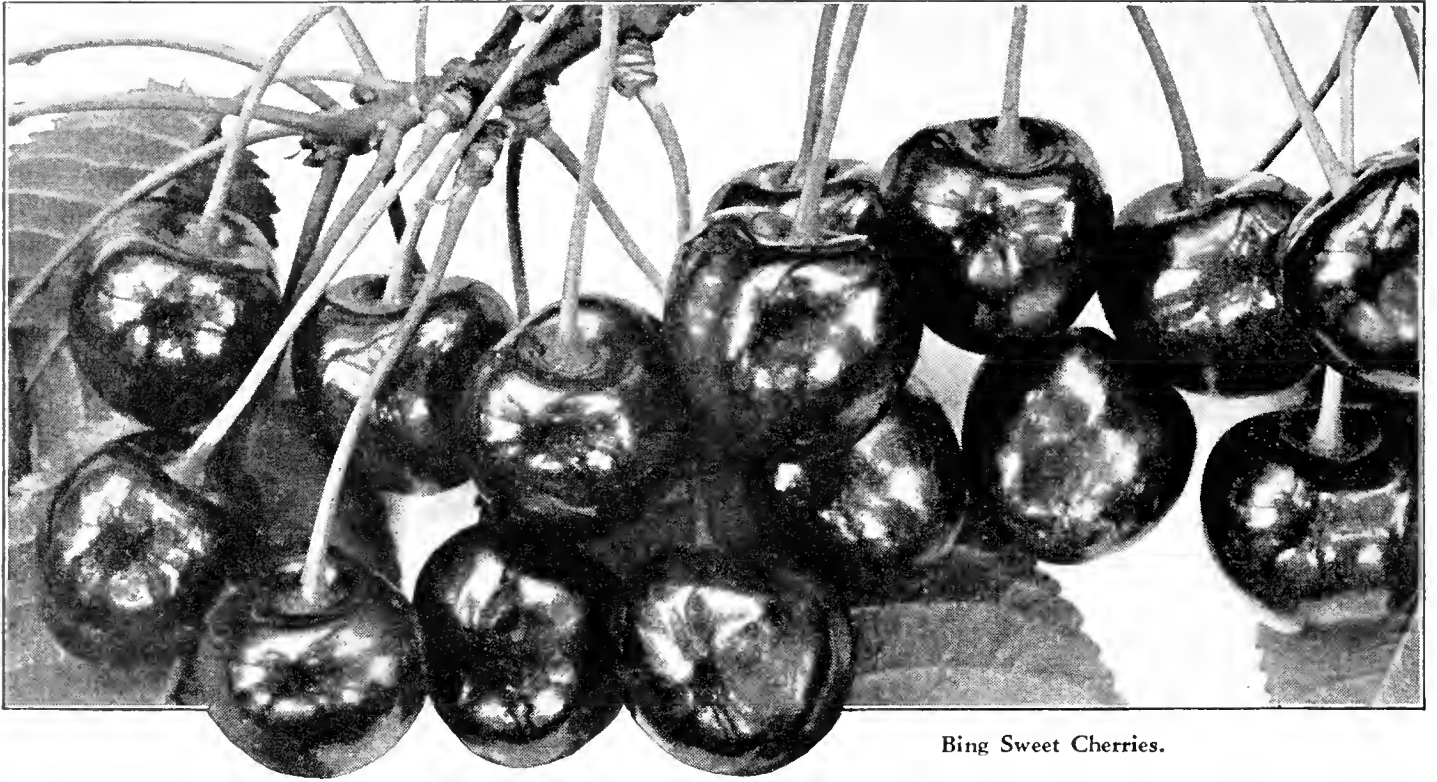
These make a bright show in the garden and are excellent for cutting. They can be cut when in bud and will fully develop in water, blooming from latter part of May until the end of June, purplish blue flowers.

Mrs. Gray Hill. 30 inches. A rich deep blue flower with flaring falls and a beautifully veined white throat. Very early.
Mrs. Sanders. 38 inches. A fine rich brilliant violet-blue of fine form, with fine, erect standards and flaring falls and a beautifully veined throat.
Perry's Blue. Very large, clear blue flowers on stout, stiff stems, a vigorous free grower and very free flowering. One of the best for cutting.
Superba. Violet-blue. A very choice Iris as its name implies.

Iris Pumila, Dwarf

The dwarf Iris, 4 to 6 inches in height, is very attractive for rock gardens.

Choice of Blue, Purple, and White.



Bing Sweet Cherries.

Cherries

In planting a Cherry orchard care should be taken not to plant the trees too close together; select a dry soil for the Cherry, as a rule, although it is so hardy a tree that it will thrive in a great variety of soils, yet a good sandy, or gravelly loam is best. Use same care in planting as other trees.

Orchardists are resorting more and more to the planting of varieties of Cherries that are strong pollenizers. Experience seems to demonstrate that such varieties as Black Tartarian, Black Republican, and Centennial are the best varieties to use for this purpose. Usually about one in every ten trees has proven to be the right proportion to use of these pollenizers.

Sweet Varieties

BING. This grand new black Cherry was originated by Seth Luelling, of Milwaukie, Ore. Almost as large again as the Black Republican; flesh very solid, flavor of the highest quality; tree thrifty, upright grower, very hardy and productive; a fine shipping and market variety. First of July.

***BLACK REPUBLICAN.** Fruit large, very dark color when ripe; very rich and solid and an excellent keeper. Middle of July. Pollenizer.

***BLACK TARTARIAN.** Very large, purplish black, half tender; flavor mild and pleasant. Tree remarkably vigorous, erect and beautiful grower, and an immense bearer. Ripe last of June and beginning of July. Extensively used as pollenizer.

***CENTENNIAL.** Very much like the Royal Ann in shape and color. As large, sweet and good. Ripens a few days later. Extensively used as pollenizer.

***DEACON.** Similar to Black Tartarian in color and size, but superior in texture and shipping qualities. One of the most satisfactory for pollenizing.

LAMBERT. Size very large; form roundish, heart-shaped; cavity medium, regular, with gradual slope; stem long, slender, suture of medium depth, wide, extending from cavity to apex, which is a round russet dot in a broad depression; surface smooth, glossy; color dark purplish red, with numerous minute, indented russet dots; flesh dark purplish red with whitish veins, meaty and of fine texture; semicling, small seed for so large a fruit; flavor sweet or very mild sub-acid, aromatic, rich.

ROYAL ANN (Napoleon). Fruit large; very dark color when ripe, very rich and solid and an excellent keeper. Middle of July.

Dukes and Morellos

EARLY RICHMOND (Kentish). Medium size, bright red; flesh melting, juicy and rich acid flavor. Last of June.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Medium to large; blackish red, rich, acid, juicy and good.

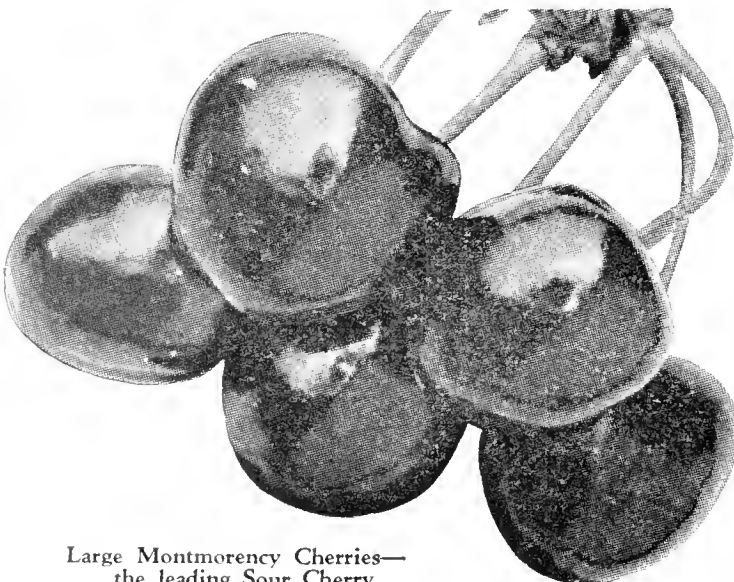
LATE DUKE. Fruit large, roundish, rich, dark red, sub-acid. Tree hardy; very valuable. Ripens last of July.

MAY DUKE. This is one of the best hardy Cherries; medium size, dark red, melting, rich and juicy. First of June.

MONTMORENCY. Large. Tree very hardy and immense bearer, fruiting when young and is a regular bearer of fine crops; fruit large, fine flavor, shining red, valuable everywhere, especially west of the mountains in coast sections where it is planted for commercial canning purposes. One of the finest acid Cherries. About a week later than Early Richmond.

OLIVET. Tree hardy; fruit very large; a shining deep red sort; tender, rich and good. Last of June.

(*) Varieties used as pollenizers.



Large Montmorency Cherries—the leading Sour Cherry.

Peaches

The best soil for the Peach is a deep, rich, sandy loam. Trees should be vigorously pruned back when planted to form good, strong heads.

ARP BEAUTY. Of the Elberta type, but hardier in tree, bud and bloom; very prolific. Skin yellow, blushed and mottled bright crimson; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, excellent flavor. Ripens when Alexander is going out. An extra good shipper. Sometimes freestone when ripe. The best early Peach grown.

ALEXANDER. Medium to large; greenish white covered with a deep rich red; very juicy, clinging to stone. Best early market variety.

CHAMPION. It is a large, handsome Peach, with a creamy white skin and beautiful red cheek. In flavor it is exquisite, and is a true freestone. Ripens about the middle of July.

EARLY CRAWFORD. A magnificent, large yellow Peach of good quality. Its size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular varieties. Extensively planted. Freestone.

ELBERTA. Very large; skin golden yellow where exposed to sun, faintly striped with red. Flesh yellow, very fine grain, juicy, rich and sweet. Tree very prolific and presents a handsome appearance. Freestone. September.

EARLY ELBERTA. Freestone, midseason, of the Elberta type. Large golden yellow flesh, far better in quality than the Elberta, sweeter and finer grained. Tree strong grower, has tendency to thin itself like Elberta, carrying moderate loads of fruits. A splendid canning variety, remaining solid and of good color. It passes on the market as the Elberta but the customer gets a better Peach and the grower repeat orders. Ripens about ten days before Elberta, along with Early Crawford.

GLOBE. A variety that should be grown more extensively. Yellow flesh, sweet and juicy. Fruit round and of good size. Midseason, hardy. Freestone.

GOLDEN JUBILEE. Another one of the fine new introductions to the Peach family. Size large, golden yellow with red blush. Yellow flesh of extra fine texture, very juicy, exquisite flavor, rich. Superb for fresh dessert, beautiful in can; acclaimed one of the best shipping varieties on the market. Introduced and endorsed by New Jersey Experiment Station. Ripens 3 to 4 weeks ahead of Elberta.

HALE'S EARLY. Medium, nearly round; skin mottled red, dark red cheek. Flesh white, juicy, melting, high flavored; freestone. August.

HEATH CLING. A most delicious cling. Very large; skin downy, creamy white with faint blush of red; flesh white, slightly red at the pit; very tender, juicy and sweet; valuable for canning; season early September.

INDIAN CLING PEACH. Very large, dark purple clingstone. Flesh dark purple, firm and rich. September.

J. H. HALE. In size and color surpassing Elberta; freestone; solid, free from stringiness; excellent flavor; a good keeper and shipper. Coming commercial Peach.

LEMON CLING. Large size, lemon color. One of the best market varieties, on account of its firmness, size and excellent qualities. September.



Golden Jubilee.

LATE CRAWFORD. A superb, large, yellow, freestone Peach; very rich. Last of September.

MAYFLOWER. Earliest of all varieties, well colored all over; tree vigorous, bears young and heavy; good flavor and size.

MALTA or MUIR. Very sweet and firm, yellow, with sometimes faint blush. Large, very free, pit quite small. Most popular drying and canning variety on the coast. August.

ORANGE CLING (Runyan's). Fruit large, yellow; rich, sugary, vinous flavor. Tree heavy bearer; hardy.

PERFECTION. The fruit is of the largest size, yellow, with a beautiful blush cheek. The flesh is thick and very fine grained, yellow, with red around the pit, which is nearly as small as a prune seed. Its tough skin, firm flesh and good keeping qualities place it in the lead for a desirable shipping and market variety. Ripens from 10th to 15th of September. We cannot recommend this new Peach too highly to our friends and patrons.

ROCHESTER. A comparatively new variety for the Northwest, but a variety of proven merit in eastern Peach districts. Good size, yellow, freestone, fine quality, very sweet and juicy. Good canner. Tree a strong grower, early and regular bearer. Hardy. August.

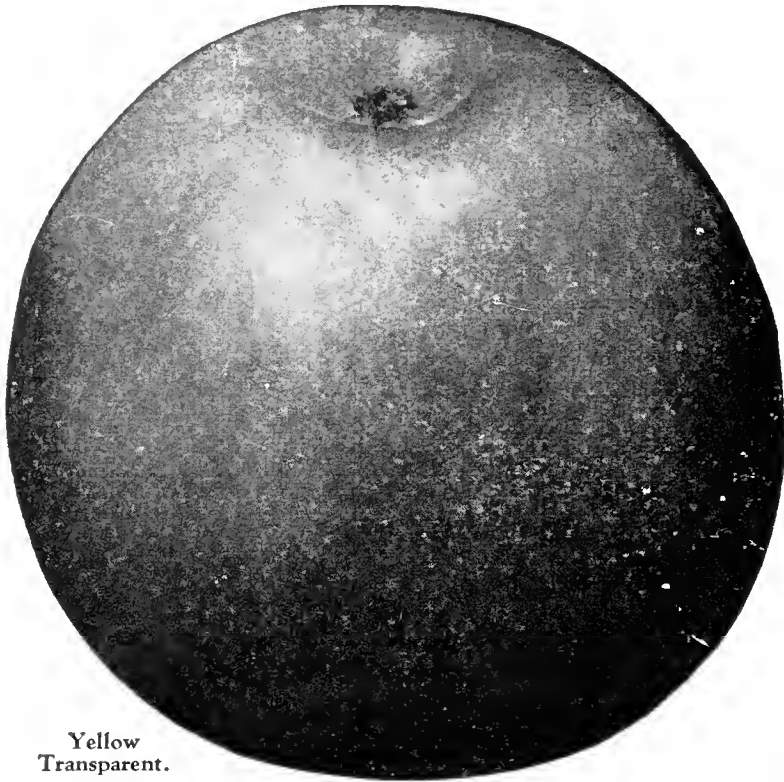
SALWEY. A large, yellow English Peach, with deep yellow flesh; very juicy, melting and rich. A valuable late market variety.

SLAPPEY. Fruit yellow, good keeper; excellent flavor, fine grained, rich. Hardy, best medium early yellow Peach.

SOUTH HAVEN. One of the best new outstanding Peaches of recent introduction. Of golden yellow color with beautiful red cheek. Flesh golden yellow, fine grained, rich and sweet, firm, making it a good keeper and shipper; ripens 2 weeks or more ahead of Elberta, coming on a bare market. Tree hardy, healthy, vigorous, quick grower, bears young, heavy yielder, freestone. The Peach to plant right now without delay.

TRIUMPH. Earliest yellow flesh Peach; ripens a few days later than Alexander, blooms late; sure and abundant bearer; strong, vigorous grower; fruit good size; yellow, with red and crimson cheek.

Hardy Northern Grown Apples



Yellow
Transparent.

The Apple will grow on a variety of soils, but seldom thrives on very dry sands, or soils saturated with moisture. A deep, strong, gravelly, marly or clay loam, or a strong, sandy loam with gravelly sub-soil, produces the best crops, and the highest flavored fruit, as well as trees of the greatest longevity. Always dig the holes large enough to receive the roots without crowding; if one-year trees are planted, cut back to required height to form the head; if two-year-old are planted cut back all laterals about two-thirds.

Summer Apples

EARLY GOODWIN. Perfectly hardy, bears an immense crop of fruit annually. Fruit large size, smooth, beautifully colored. Flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; excellent for cooking and dessert.

EARLY HARVEST. Fruit medium size, skin yellow, flesh very white, tender and juicy; ripens middle of July.

RED ASTRACHAN. Rich, juicy and acid; strong growing trees, perfectly hardy, and a good bearer. July.

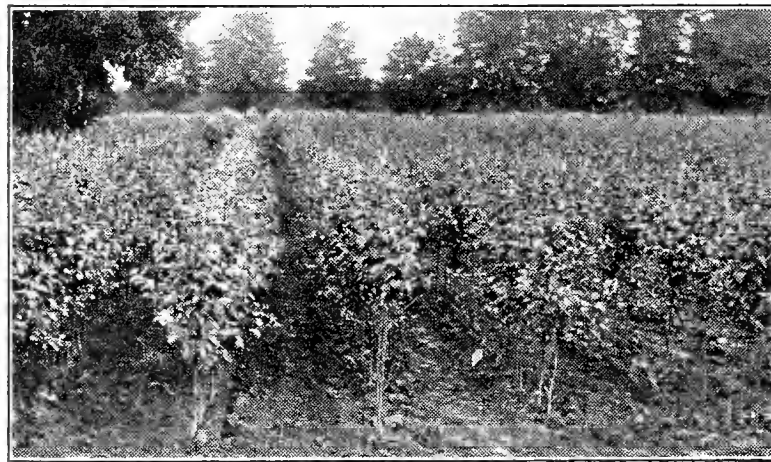
RED JUNE. Medium size Apple of good quality; productive, hardy. July and August.

Fall Apples

DUCHESS OF OLD-ENBURG. Flesh juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; very hardy; very early and abundant bearer.

GRAVENSTEIN. Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored; vigorous and productive. September to October.

JEFFERIES. Flesh white, tender, juicy, with a rich, mild, sub-acid flavor. The best eating Apple grown in its season. September and October.



Quality Apple Trees in Nursery Row.

YELLOW DELICIOUS. An apple that is the peak of excellence. Tree bears young and produces heavy crop. Quality supreme. Fruit is a bright, glossy yellow color resembling Grimes, pure white flesh. New, spicy flavor that is different.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Earliest grown. Flesh fine grained, juicy, rich, sub-acid; the tree is perfectly hardy.

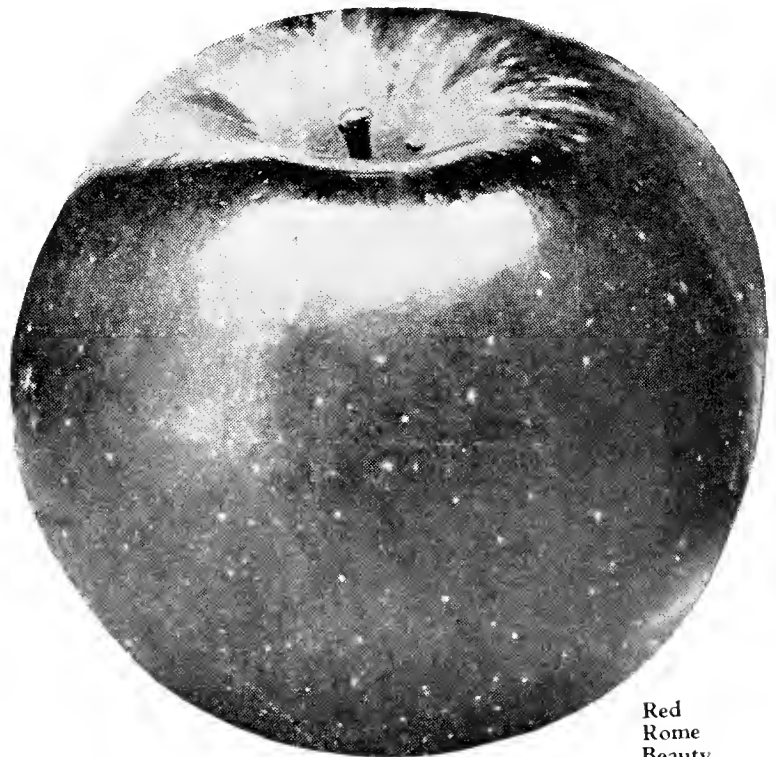
Winter Apples

Blackjon is a new strain of Jonathan, identical in shape, size, productiveness, etc., with common Jonathan. But Blackjon colors earlier than common Jonathan—and colors approximately 98 per cent Extra Fancy color, as against approximately only 23 per cent common Jonathan. Because Blackjon colors earlier, it can be picked when in firm, prime condition, resulting in a better shipping Apple and far better quality. Reaching the early markets it brings much better prices. Sold on contract.

BAILEY'S SWEET. Flesh white, tender, almost melting, with a honey sweet flavor. The best late sweet Apple. October to November.

DELICIOUS. Is all that is claimed for it. Is a thrifty grower; very hardy; has never failed to bear full crop. Color about half way between Rome Beauty and Jonathan. Solid; will keep until February. Quality and flavor unsurpassed.

FAMEUSE or SNOW. Flesh snowy white; juicy and pleasant; tree very hardy. November to December.



Red
Rome
Beauty.



Blackjon.

SPOKANE BEAUTY. Largest Apple known; color a greenish yellow, shaded and striped with deep red. flesh crisp, juicy and rich, with a delicious high flavor; unsurpassed for cooking and drying; a long keeper.

WINESAP. Medium, dark red, sub-acid; excellent; an old favorite market Apple. December to May.

WHITE WINTER PEARMAN. Above medium size; roundish, oblong, conic; pale yellow, with a slight blush; extra high flavor; one of the best. December to March.

WINTER BANANA. Fruit large, fine grained, a beautiful golden yellow, shaded with bright red, unusually handsome. Flesh of golden yellow, very large and highly perfumed and considered the finest flavored Apple grown. Tree hardy. An early and prolific bearer. November to May.

YELLOW NEWTOWN PIPPIN. This stands as high as any Apple in our markets, and is one of the best keepers; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and with a fine flavor. January to June.

WINTER APPLES—Continued.

GRIMES GOLDEN PIPPIN. Flesh crisp, tender, juicy, rich, sub-acid; very good. December to March.

JONATHAN. Fine grained, very tender and finely flavored; tree very productive. An excellent market variety. December to February.

KING (King of Tompkins County). Flavor like the Baldwin. One of our best Winter Apples. Very salable. November to December.

McINTOSH RED. Valuable, hardy, Canada sort; medium size, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and refreshing. A good, annual bearer. November to February. A profitable Apple in high altitudes. A leader in Montana.

NORTHERN SPY. Flesh white, fine grained, tender, slightly sub-acid and delicious flavor; tree a good grower; a long keeper.

RED ROME BEAUTY. A select strain of the ordinary Rome Beauty, identical in vigor and production. Color of fruit darker and solid red. Produces twenty-five to fifty per cent more fancy Apples than the old strain of Rome Beauty.

Richared Delicious An improved Delicious in color, which is solid, dark red. A sport from the Delicious, originating in one of the famous Apple sections of the Northwest. Firmly established by several years of selection and fruiting. Quality considered better than parent. Long keeping, stores well; one of the most valuable additions to the list of commercial Apples. Sold only on contract.

SPITZENBURG, ESOPUS. Truly delicious Apple; fruit striped and splashed with red; flesh yellow, rather firm, with a delicious rich acid flavor. November to April.



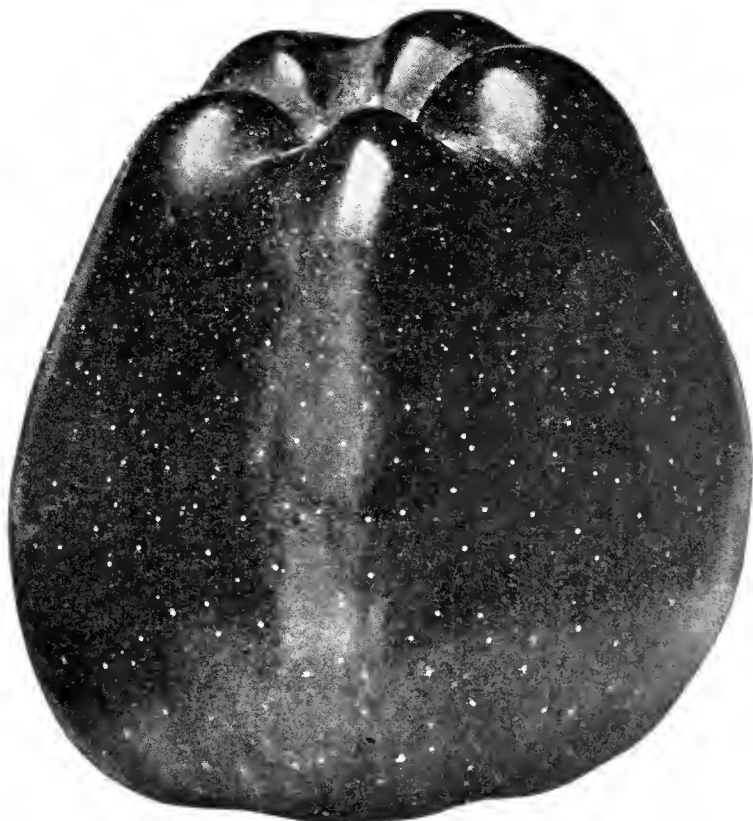
Whitney Crab Apple.

Crab Apples

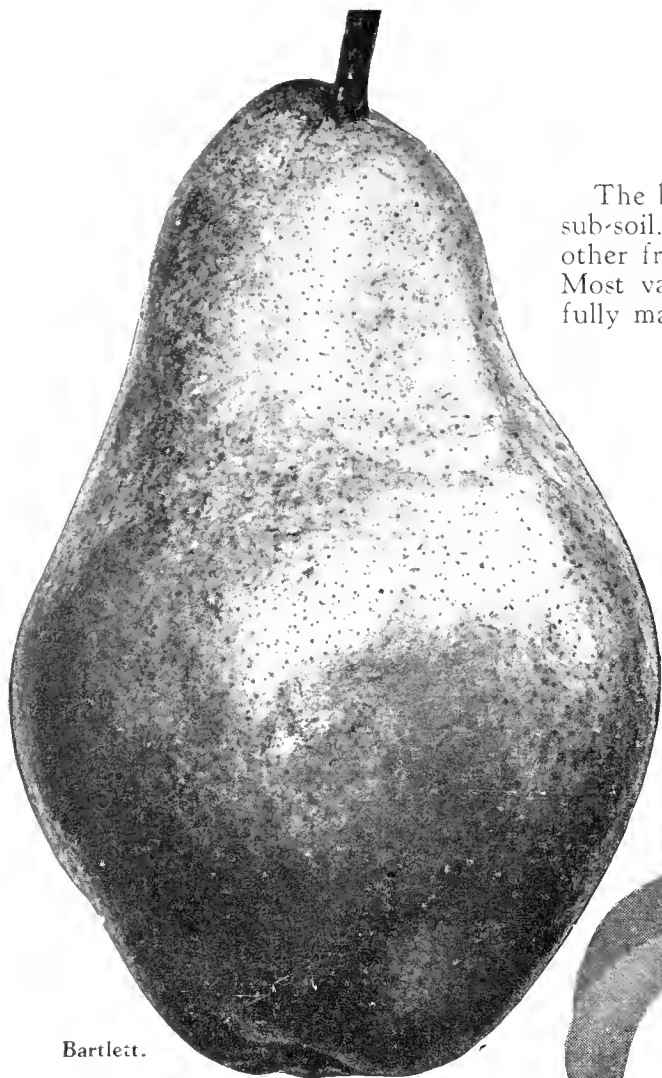
RED SIBERIAN. A beautiful little fruit, produced in rich clusters; highly esteemed for preserving. First of September.

TRANSCENDENT. A handsome Apple for dessert and preserving. Early autumn.

WHITNEY NO. 20. One of the largest Crabs; glossy green, splashed carmine, juicy, pleasant; good bearer, excellent for cider. August.



Richared Delicious.

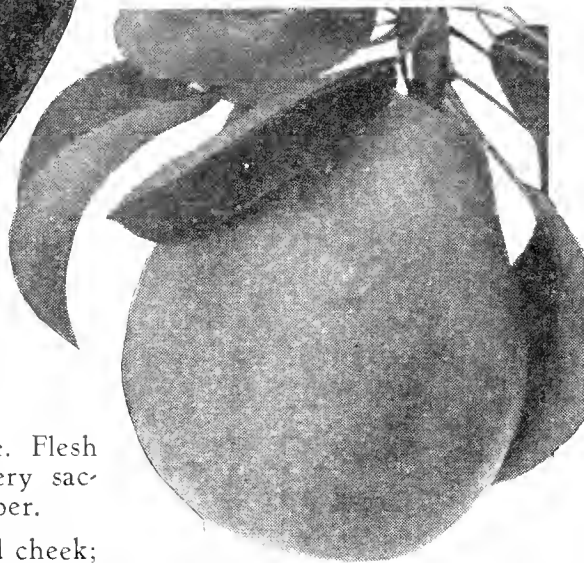


Bartlett.

AUTUMN VARIETIES— Continued.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. Fruit large, pale yellow, becoming reddish brown at maturity on the sunny side. Flesh yellowish white, juicy, melting, very saccharine and rich. Last of September.

SECKEL. Small, yellowish brown, red cheek; sweet, juicy, melting. Best. September and October.



Seckel.

Winter Varieties

WINTER NELIS. Tree hardy and thrifty; a very delicious winter Pear of medium size; flesh yellowish white, fine grained, buttery and very melting, abounding with juice of a rich, aromatic flavor; good to very good. December to February.

Apricots

This is one of the most beautiful of the stone fruits. A thrifty grower soon making a fine head, producing an abundance of fruit. Requires practically same conditions and treatment as the peach.

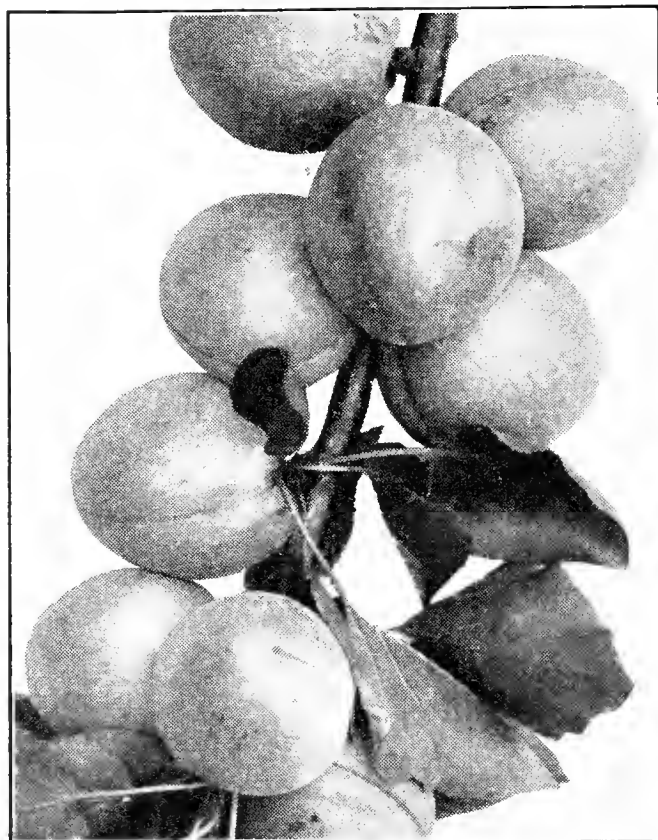
BLLENHEIM. Is above medium size, oval-shaped, deep orange color. Flesh beautiful yellow, juicy, fine flavored. Extensively grown in California in all sections because of its fine quality and profitable returns.

MOORPARK. Fruit large, roundish, about 2 1/4 inches in diameter. Skin orange in the shade, but deep orange or brownish red in the sun. Flesh quite firm, bright orange, parting from the stone. Ripens early in August.

PEACH APRICOT. One of the largest; fruit firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; productive. Last of July.

ROYAL. A fine, large French variety; fruit roundish, large, oval, slightly compressed. Skin dull yellow with an orange cheek, very faintly tinged with red. Flesh pale orange, firm and juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor. Ripens the latter part of July.

TILTON. Fruit large size, rich apricot color, with a flavor of the highest quality. As a result of its fruit buds putting out much later than other varieties is said to bear immense crops every year, and is considered the most prolific of all apricots, either for canning or drying.



Moorpark Apricots.

Pears

The best soil for this fruit is a strong loam of moderate depth on a dry sub-soil. Trees should be handled in same manner when planting, as any other fruit tree, not failing to cut back tops, which insures better growth. Most varieties are much finer in flavor if picked from tree before being fully mature, and allowed to ripen off the tree.

Summer Varieties

BARTLETT. Large, buttery, juicy, high flavored; great bearer. One of the most popular of all the summer varieties. August to September.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. Fruit large; skin thin, pale yellow; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, buttery, melting, rich, sweet, vinous; a little perfumed; very good. Ripens two weeks earlier than Bartlett.

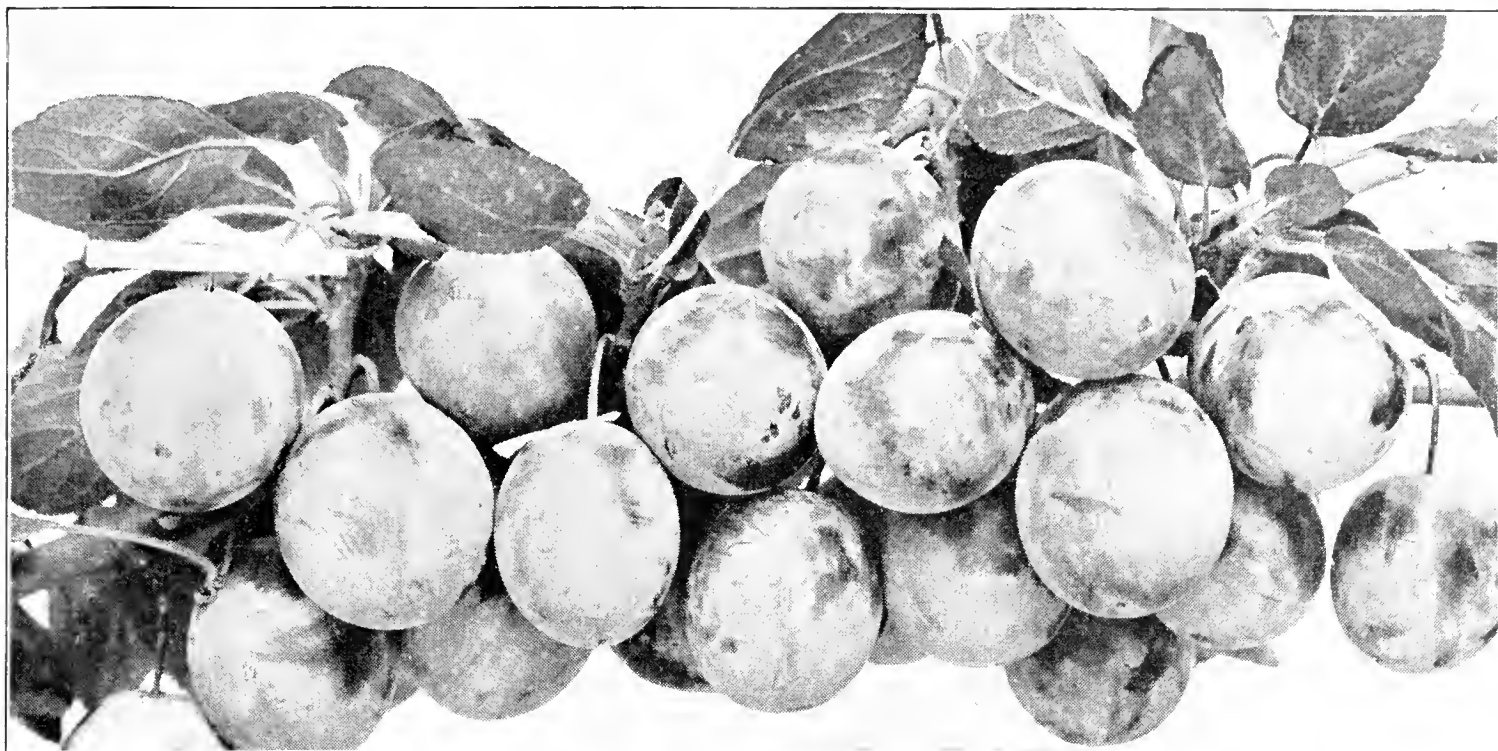
Autumn Varieties

BEURRE d'ANJOU. A fine Pear; rather large; flesh yellowish white, buttery; fine grained, rich, vinous flavor. Tree a good grower and fine bearer. October and November.

BEURRE BOSC. Large, deep yellow russet colored, long neck. Half melting, juicy, delicious with pleasant odor. Tree good grower and productive. Good shipper. September.

DOYENNE DU COMICE.

Tree moderately vigorous, upright grower. Fruit large, roundish. Skin greenish yellow, becoming fine yellow at maturity, often lightly shaded with crimson and fawn in the sun. Flesh white, fine melting, a little buttery, juicy, sweet, rich, slightly aromatic. Very good. October to November.



Plums

The finest and most abundant crops are borne in clay loam soils. The varieties selected will do well in most sections of the Northwest.

BLUE DAMSON. Fruit small, oval; skin dark purple, covered with blue bloom; much used for preserves.

BURBANK. (Japan). Tree a vigorous grower; early and very heavy bearer; fruit very large; yellowish ground, with red cheek in the sun; flesh yellow, firm and very sweet when fully ripe; extremely small pit, which clings. Middle of June.

FORMOSA. Unusually handsome fruit, very uniform in size, averaging about 6 to 8 inches in circumference, shading from light to deep cherry in color, sweet, delicious, delightful apricot flavor; nearly free-stone. Tree thrifty grower, large, thick, healthy, light green foliage. "Best Plum in existence" at the present time.

GREEN GAGE. A medium small greenish yellow Plum of high quality. One of the best of American sorts. Midseason.

PEACH PLUM. Fruit of the largest size and earliest to ripen; regularly formed, roundish; skin red, dotted with a blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow; becomes tinged with red at maturity; a rich, brisk flavor; the leading market variety. Middle of July.

SATSUMA. Japanese variety, blood-red flesh, small pit, pleasant flavor. Hardy.

YELLOW EGG. Largest size; skin yellow; flesh yellow, very sweet; first class for canning and a good bearer. September.

Prunes

The Prune is very similar to the plum, requiring same soil and planting treatment. Generally used for drying; also valuable for shipping in fresh state.

COATES 1413; DATE PRUNE; IMPROVED FRENCH PRUNE. Sweetest, larger than French; fine for drying. Reddish purple, juicy.

EARLY ITALIAN (Weatherspoon). A chance seedling of the Italian. Tree has characteristics of the plum; foliage heavy, dark green, almost immune from

red spider. Fruit resembles Italian in size and shape, takes on high color early, ready for market 10 days to 2 weeks sooner than main crop, hangs well on tree long after maturity; flesh sweet, solid, rich amber color. Excellent shipper. A promising new early type of Italian.

FRENCH or PETITE. Extensively used for drying, because of its fine texture and sweetness. Reddish purple, sweet and juicy. Fruit medium size.

HUNGARIAN. Largest size, with a beautiful bright red, making it one of the best for marketing; not good for drying. September.

ITALIAN (Fellenberg). Medium to large size, oval, dark purple; flesh juicy, sweet and delicious; a standard drying and shipping variety. September.

SILVER PRUNE. Large size and sweet; a good dryer; ripens rather late for northern climates. October.

Mulberries

This tree should be planted in every garden. A hardy deciduous tree thriving in a great variety of soils.

RUSSIAN. A very hardy, rapid grower. Fruit small but produced in abundance. A valuable tree for windbreaks.

Nectarines

In growth, habit, treatment and soils precisely similar to the peach. Valuable for dessert; smooth skin.

BOSTON. Medium; deep yellow, with a bright blush and deep mottlings of red; flesh yellow without any red at the stone; sweet, though not rich, with a pleasant and peculiar flavor. Freestone.

EARLY VIOLET. Medium size, skin yellowish green, with a purplish cheek. Flesh melting, rich and highly flavored. July.

Quinces

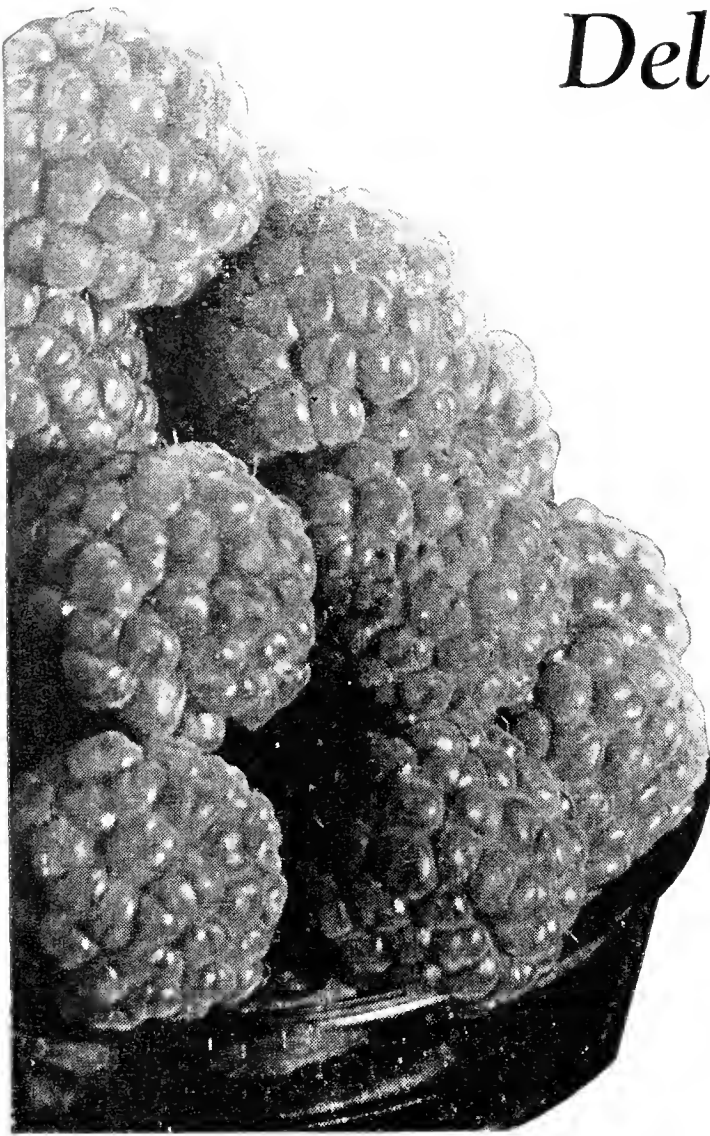
This fruit is valuable for flavoring and preserving either alone or for its pleasant flavor if added to other fruits. Rather moist soils which are deep and rich give best results.

CHAMPION. A prolific and constant bearer. Fruit large and of excellent flavor. Bears extremely young. Hardy.

PINEAPPLE. Originated by Luther Burbank. Suggestive of the pineapple. Makes a superior jelly. Can be eaten raw and is said to cook as tender in five minutes as the best cooking apple; possessing a most exquisite and delicious flavor not equaled by any other Quince.

Delicious Raspberries

Red Raspberries



Latham.

CHIEF. Best early red Raspberry. High quality, ten days earlier than Latham, its parent. Chief has been tested over a wide area in the past ten years and its behavior has been carefully watched. It has proven **hardy, a heavy cropper, of excellent quality, a good shipper, resistant to disease**, and in addition it is **10 days early**. It possesses many of the good qualities of Latham, some of them to even a greater degree than the parent, the main point of difference being in season of ripening. "**Chief**" is **ten to twelve days earlier to ripen** than Latham, thus giving us a **profitable berry for early market**.

CUTHBERT. An old standard variety, the best for commercial canning purposes. Yields an abundance of high-quality fruit.

LATHAM. A new red Raspberry developed by Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm a few years ago. Hardy, vigorous, free from mosaic disease. Berries large, firm, color brilliant red. Delightful flavor. Fine for table or canning. Earlier than Cuthbert. Should be planted extensively. Latham is the most popular, most widely planted red Raspberry of recent years. Hardy, strong growing bushes, yielding big, luscious, red, juicy, high-flavored berries in midseason in abundance.

Black Raspberries

CUMBERLAND. The standard midseason blackcap for home and commercial use. Berries large, attractive, firm, of excellent quality, rich and sweet, produced in abundance. The largest Black Raspberry known. In hardiness and productiveness it is unexcelled by any other variety. Berries large, rich black in color, fruit firm and of delicious flavor. Bush is absolutely hardy, vigorous growing, producing plenty of fruiting wood; especially free from anthracnose, the common disease of all Raspberries. The greatest money-making blackcap of all time.

PLUM FARMER. One of the best early blackcaps. About one week earlier than Cumberland. Fruit large, firm, of good quality. Plants vigorous, hardy. Fine grower, free from disease, very productive. The berry is large, and of excellent quality. Plum Farmer ripens very early, producing most of its fruit in one week. Practically the entire crop can be harvested in three large pickings, enabling the grower to reach an early market, and harvest the crop with a minimum amount of labor.



Cumberland.



Alfred Blackberries.

Blackberries

Alfred. The Mammoth New Blackberry. Highest quality, large jet black berries, exceedingly productive. For the home garden.

Eldorado. Unquestionably another one of the best commercial blackberries grown. One of the most valuable for home and market. Flavor rich, aromatic, melting, juicy, and little, if any, core. Highly recommended everywhere.

Lawton. One of the best old standard kinds. Berries large, sweet, abundant.

Mersereau. Early, mammoth size, very hardy, exceptionally sweet, spicy, rich, melting and luscious, without core and few seeds.

Hybrids

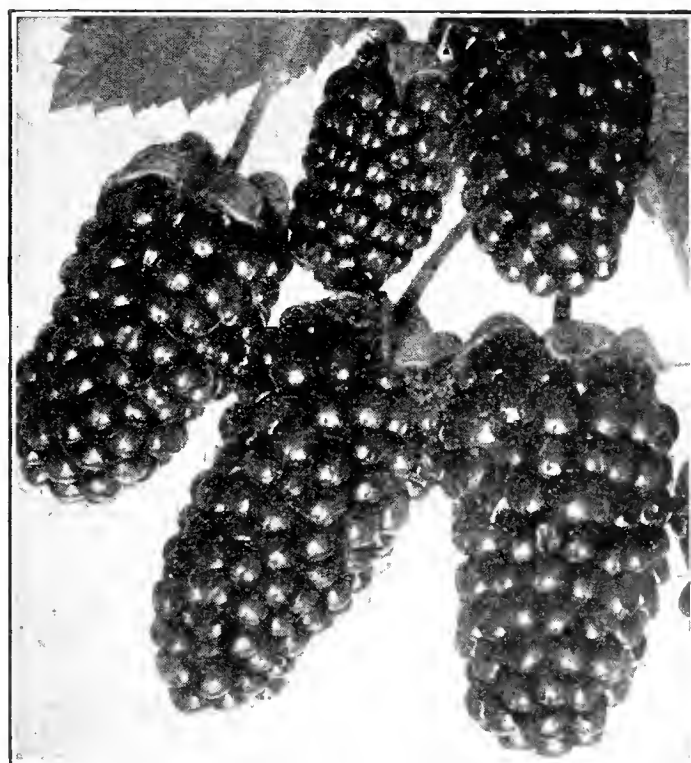
Logan (Raspberry-Blackberry). Fruit size of large blackberries, same form and shape; color dark, bright red; partakes of the flavors of both blackberry and raspberry; mild, pleasant, vinous, excellent for table and for canning, jelly, etc. Seeds few and small.

The New Youngberry

Achieved greatest success of any of the berry family. Largest, dark wine color, quality of the best, heavy bearer, attractive, ships well, keeps well, cans well, of greatest commercial possibilities. Thrives where other berries grow.

Dewberries

Lucretia. Berries far larger and incomparably better than any blackberry, unequalled excellence. Soft, sweet and luscious, bright glossy black.



Lucretia Dewberries.

Horseradish

Requires deep, fertile soil for best results; roots pungent, used for pickling and flavoring.



Rhubarb or Pie Plant

Rhubarb, with its flavor of the springtime, is a valuable aid to the action of the gastric juice, adds novelty to the bill of fare, has the good points of a fruit, and combines deliciously as a dessert or a conserve.

Mammoth Rhubarb. Early, very tender, and has mild, sub-acid flavor, not "stringy" or tough. The plant is large, and for pies or other culinary purpose, a favorite.

Write name, address and order plainly on this sheet.

Milton Nursery Company, Milton, Oregon

Date.....

Name _____ City _____

Amount enclosed.....State.....

Filed.....by.....Ship to.....

Shipped By Freight Express When.....

[illegible]

TERMS CASH WITH ORDER

Grapes

There are two distinct classes of the Grape; the American or hardy varieties, and the European, which usually require some winter protection to insure a crop each season. A dry and warm soil is considered best for the Grape and if deep and rich will bring it to perfection. Every home should have a few vines, easily grown, for arbors, along the fence or in rows under cultivation. Delicious to eat fresh, in jams, jellies, and juice.

American Varieties

Agawam. Vigorous grower, productive, large bunches, dark red fruit, aromatic, foxy flavor. Arbor culture especially. Ripens about September 30th.

Caco. The new Red Grape. Of exceptional merit. Earlier than Concord. Wine-red, compact bunch, good size, hardy, thrifty grower. Good arbor variety.

Campbell's Early. Strong grower, productive, commercial variety for shipping and for juice. Sweet, juicy, one of the best early black. Around Sept. 1st.

Concord. The old, unsurpassed "slipskin" variety, too well known to need a recommendation. Succeeds everywhere grapes grow. Black, sweet, ripens around September 15th.

Delaware. One of the daintiest. Small, red color, sweetest Grape that grows. Compact bunches.

Portland. White, very early. Large bunch and berry; sweet, juicy, fine flavor. Productive, hardy, and healthy.

European Varieties

Distinguished by the solid, firm, crisp berry, with skin adhering to pulp. Not as hardy as the American varieties. Need some protection in colder sections.

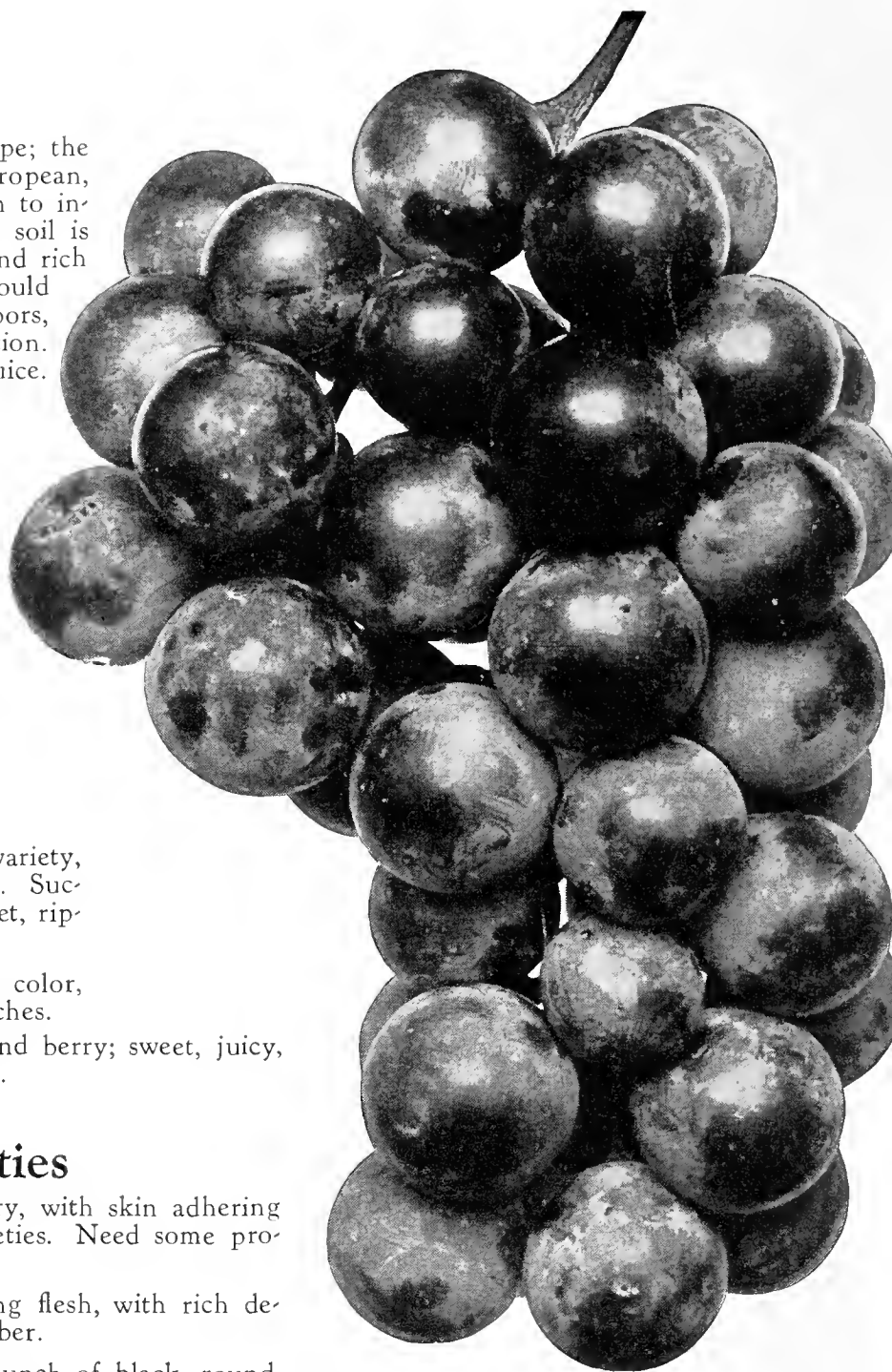
Black Prince. Very large, oval, firm, crackling flesh, with rich delicious flavor, good market variety. September.

Black Hamburg. Select table variety, large bunch of black, round, firm berries, juicy, sweet and rich. Late September.

Malaga. One of the finest table Grapes. Large bunch, berries large, oval, yellowish green, thick skin, firm, crisp flesh. Requires hot climate. September.

Mission. Round, sweet, black berries, enormous loose bunches. Largely used for wine.

Muscat or Alexander. Large, long, somewhat loose bunch; berries elongated, slightly oval, amber color when ripe, flesh firm and brittle, sweet, rich, sugary. Used largely for raisins. September.



Sweetwater. Vines quite hardy, fruit rich and sweet, white, round, medium size. August.

Thompson Seedless. The best known seedless Grape, widely planted for raisins, market and home fruit as well. Large bunch, of rather small, amber-yellow berries, sweet and mild.

Tokay. Very large bunch and berry, thick skin, pale red covered with bloom, firm, sweet flesh; an old standard table variety. October.

Nut Trees

Spanish or Italian Chestnut. A handsome round-headed tree producing abundantly very large nuts.

Filberts. Similar to the well-known Hazelnut, only larger and better flavor. Many varieties of merit, diverse shape and size. Liberal use of pollenating varieties suggested.

Aveline. A good sized nut, good quality, and strong pollenizer.

Barcelona. One of the best for quality, large size, round, good bearer with proper pollination.

Du Chilly. Long, large, sweet nut, good bearer and one of the best pollenizers to use with Barcelona.

English Walnuts. The Franquette is the most popular sort and one of the best to grow. We offer the grafted trees grown from carefully selected parent stock.

Black Walnut. One of the best shade trees, valuable for timber, as well as nuts. Grows rapidly.

Black Walnut. Improved strain, nuts some larger than the ordinary black walnut; meats crack out like the English Walnut, thinner shell. Bears very early, rapid grower.



Red Barberry.

Glorify Your Grounds
with *Milton's*
Ornamental Shrubs



Hydrangea P. G.



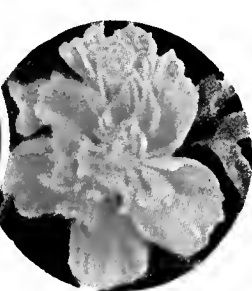
Japanese Flowering Quince.



Purple.



Althea, White.



Red.



Indian Currant.



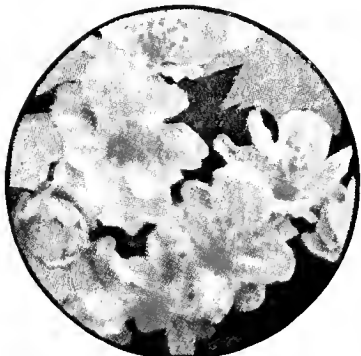
Beauty Bush.



Weigela, Eva Rathke.



High Bush Cranberry.



Bechtel's Crab.

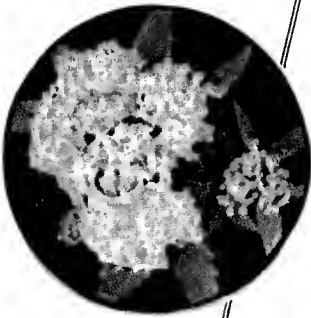
This group of showy, hardy shrubs fits in easily in groups, base plantings or borders. For descriptions see shrubbery section of catalog pages 6 to 10.



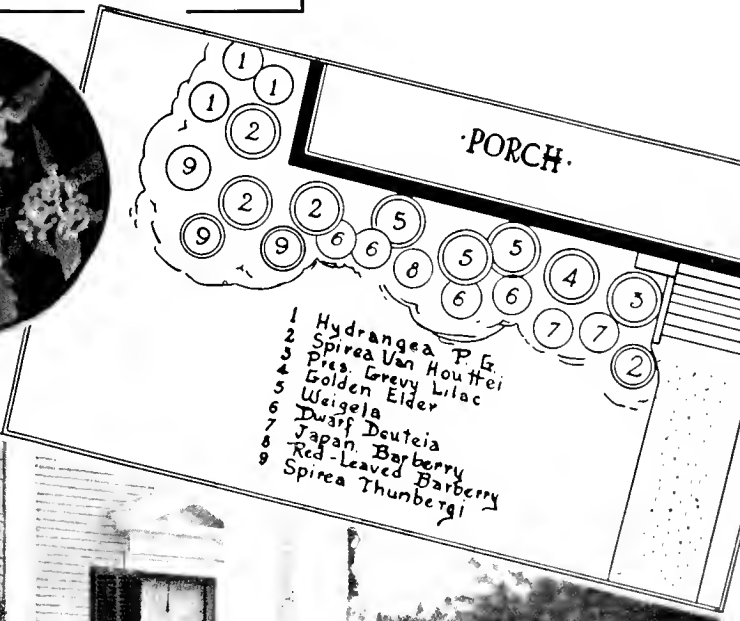
Forsythia.



Prunus Triloba.



Spirea Anthony Waterer.





Briarcliff.



MRS. E.P. THOM



Margaret McGredy.

Milton's SELECT Rose Group

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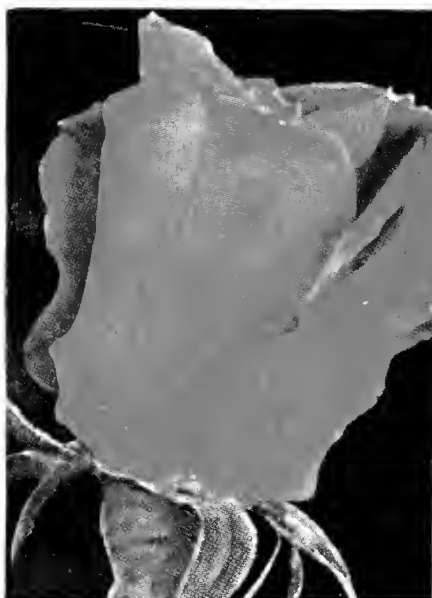
①

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②

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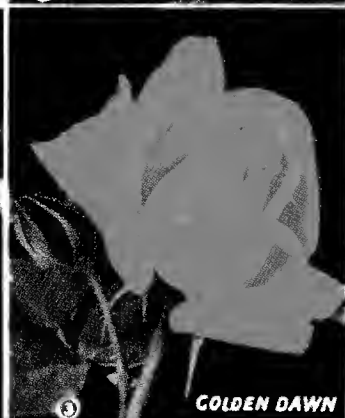
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